The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 191.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A woman named Rice was killed by lightning at Beatrice, Neb., last Friday.

—A People's Mass Convention was held in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Tuesday. A full county ticket was nominated in opposition to the Democratic nominees.

—The wife of Isaac Rosser, a prominent citizen of Galloways, Tennessee, on the Memphis & Louisville Railway, was dangerously burned last Friday night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

—The Prohibitionists of the Twentieth Ohio Congressional District held a convention in Cleveland on Saturday and nominated D. W. Godman, President of Baldwin University of Berea, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted condemning the liquor traffic and the license clause in the new Constitution.

—Philip Arnold, connected with the celebrated diamond transaction of 1872, was arrested in St. Louis on Saturday upon a requisition from the Governor of California upon an indictment supposed to be sworn out by William Lent and others, of San Francisco, who prosecuted him for alleged swindling. The arrest was made by Louisville detectives.

—Colonel S. S. Fisher and son, of Cincinnati, who were *en route* to Havre de Grace by water, having embarked in a small iron boat at Elmira, while passing through the Conewago Rapids, about fourteen miles below Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon, were drowned. The body of the father was found below the rapids, and is in charge of a relative at York, Pa. That of the son has not been recovered.

—Charles Crawford, supposed to be one of the murderers of Cressman, near Bushnell, Neb., was captured last Friday. He is not more than fifteen years old. Near Cressman's body the ground was all stained with blood. His head was broken. The wagons were all burned about two miles from the place of the murder, evidently to destroy the trace of blood. Each prisoner betrays knowledge of the affair, but each says the other did it.

—Mr. J. B. Heelman, of Indianapolis, whom the authorities of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad failed to secure in Indianapolis on a requisition of the Governor of Ohio on a charge of complicity with Mr. Cotton, attorney of the road, who absconded on account of extensive swindles perpetrated by him on the company, went to Cincinnati on Saturday and surrendered himself to the police. Attorney Cotton has not been heard of for more than a month.

—Robert Banks, a colored musician, was shot and killed by Wm. Killam, a white man, at Kingston Springs, Tenn., on Saturday evening. Banks, while standing in front of a saloon, was approached by Killam on horseback, who asked him if he did not want to shoot with him. The negro replied: "No, sir." Killam replied: "Then I will shoot with you," and immediately drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in Banks' abdomen, producing a wound from which he died soon after. Killam, who was under the influence of liquor, fled to the woods.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1874.

Arrival of Bishop Whitehouse's Remains.

The remains of the late Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, arrived this morning and were met by the friends of the family at the railroad depot. They were conveyed to Trinity church in charge of an escort composed of Rev. Chase, D. D., Rev. J. H. Knowles, Canon of the Chicago Cathedral, L. R. Bates and George R. Chittenden.

A Legacy from the Late Ring.

Complaint has been served upon the Broadway Bank based upon a formal demand which has already been made upon this bank to pay to the city some $6 500,000, assumed to be still standing to the city's credit. The case for the city rests on the principle that the Broadway Bank is liable for the return to the public treasury of the money paid out during the rule of the late ring for the warrants bearing forged endorsements and that the validity supposed to be lent to the fictitious signatures by the initials or full name of E. A. Woodward is an entirely illusory one.

FAIR POINT.

Sunday-School Assembly.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 15.—At Chautauqua lake, at the Sunday School Assembly this morning, questions and answers relating to intermediate work were part of the exercises. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller read a paper on "Sunday-school literature." An original poem, read at the close of the last Sunday-school services, was briefly criticised.

At the children's meeting this afternoon crowds were present from the surrounding country. J. M. Freeman made an address, and Frank Beard gave a characteristic lecture. Rev. T. M Eedy, D. D., of New York, lectures this evening, and a meeting of teachers was held. The day was delightful, and closed with music on the lake and fireworks.

FROM GLENDALE.

Another Statement About the Recent Riot—Was Mrs. Ketterer Injured?

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

In my issue of Thursday it was stated that George Lynch, W. Brooks, and C. Mathews, of Sewickley, attacked and attempted to kill Mrs. Ketterer in the recent Glendale riot. Allow me to say that it remains yet to be proven that the woman was hit at all, and as to her broken ribs it is a fact that after the alleged rib breaking she prepared herself for the evening train and spent the night in Allegheny. While there she stated to Policeman ——— that she had been struck on the head and arm, but disclosed none of the deadly wounds and bruises, or even expressed a consciousness of having sustained any other injury. Returning from the city she visited Sewickley, and twenty-six hours after her ribs were broken this heroic woman kept up an appearance of soundness upon the streets of that borough and conversed with several of our most reliable citizens without mention of any injury, and she has been dealing drinks from the bar. Immediately after the advent of Dr Venn in our village, the startling intelligence comes to us through the GAZETTE of broken ribs, deadly blows, etc. Now, sir, all we ask is that truth and right should triumph instead of a falsely manufactured public sentiment. Such reports may answer city purposes, but are too thin for us. As Dr. Venn dared to intrude upon the rights of Dr. McBreach, of Sewickley, in a visit to C. Mathews, the wounded negro, and upon his own testimony succeeded in securing Major Fleming's consent to the prisoner's bail, and as there is no law that will permit us to enter the apartments of the women and ascertain her real condition, we therefore ask Dr. Venn, in justice to our public, and the men who are soon to be tried for the alleged crime, to invite Dr. McBreach to examine this case.

CITIZENS OF GLENDALE.

LINES

COMPOSED BY MRS. SARAH PENNY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMONS, NOW THE PARK.

How pleasing to see with what elegant taste,
Those who in commission improved the dear waste,
With hillocks and slopes and lovely green mounds,
And beds of sweet flowers and broad carriage grounds.

The neat rustic house, with mechanical art,
So filled and compacted in every part;
May no storm or rough tempest e'er cause it to fall,
As the music plays there for the rich, poor and all.

With fragrant perfumes wafted over the town,
While the fountain and lake is the home of the swan,
And sparrows imported fresh from the old sod,
While chirruping round giving glory to God.

The neat rustic house, with mechanical art,
So filled and compacted in every part;
May no storm or rough tempest e'er cause it to fall,
As the music plays there for the rich, poor and all.

The beautiful landscape, drest over with green,
'Tis as true picturesque as ever was seen.

While tinted all over with various wild flowers,
Its beauty beguiles away many long hours.
Then if you so chance to regale in the swing,
You may soar up aloft like the birds on the wing.

We must not forget the magnificent boat,
So handsome to see with the children afloat,
In the breezes of Summer so gently does glide,
Our lake is still smooth, no rough waves from the tide.

Besides the gold fishes, that glitter so bright,
While floating in schools, what a beautiful sight,
And time worn boulders firm fixed in the earth,
As though in creation at first were set forth.

'Neath the rich, shady trees, are the great iron chairs,
Where lovers may sit down in couples or pairs,
And the patented walks are so skillfully laid,
Where friends meet in friendship and there promenade.

But one thing mars to us this beautiful scene—
Those dark, gloomy cells close brothers within,
No doubt through temptation we're caused to fall,
We're sad to see that penitentiary wall.
Still we hail for the flag hoisted over the ground,
While it seems, as it flips, to keep time with the sound.

May health, peace and plenty still bless the brass band,
And long may they play in Columbia's land;
United as brothers, prove faithful and true;
Loud cheer our commissioners, and the Red White and Blue.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Tilton Denies Blackmailing Beecher.

The Other Side of the 'Servant Girl" Story.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1874.

Tilton Denies Blackmailing Beecher.

A reporter has had a brief talk with Theodore Tilton. He denied that he had received any money from Mr. Beecher, and if Mr. Moulton had received the amount stated it devolved upon him to account for it. Shortly after Mrs. Tilton's confession of Mr. Beecher's criminality, the servant who was then living with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton became aware of the fact from having overheard conversations which had passed between them, and she began to whisper it to her friends in Brooklyn. As soon as this state of things was discovered, it was determined to send the girl out of Brooklyn, as protection to Beecher. She was sent to a boarding-school, and Beecher paid the expenses through Moulton. This might have amounted to some two thousand dollars. Several gentlemen contributed to the support of the *Golden Age*, and Beecher, he said, might have been among the number, but Moulton could account for that.

The Other Side of the 'Servant Girl Story.

It is stated in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that this servant girl business will wear another complexion when the story of the girl now in possession of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee is made public. The allegation is that Tilton, not Beecher, was interested in her removal from Brooklyn. It seems from her statement, now leaking out, that she was an adopted child to the Tilton household, taken when an infant, and always treated as a member of the family. During the absence of Mrs. Tilton this adopted daughter left the house, and on Mrs. Tilton's return related to her occurrences leading to that act. After a while the story crept out, and Mrs. Tilton was sent by Mr. Tilton to more than one house to deny it, and finally, finding it did not die easily, the girl was induced by Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to sign a statement denying what were called "wicked stories" set on foot against Tilton. After this retraction was obtained, Tilton had the girl sent West to go to school, and Francis D. Moulton paid her tuition and board bill. This is the girl's own story, as she told it to the Committee, to her school-teacher, and to Mr. Shearman.

Beecher Leaves for Peekskill.

Beecher left for Peekskill this morning, and Mrs. Beecher says she does not think he will return before October.

Moulton "Coming in at Last."

The *Argus* states that Moulton will speak—that he will do as General Butler advised him: "Come in last."

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

Opinions of the Press in Other Cities.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

One thing is revealed by Mr. Beecher, which, though seemingly of small importance, goes a great way toward explaining things heretofore inexplicable: Frank Moulton is a free-lover, a believer in the religion of Woodhull, and therefore interested, as all of that class are, in the downfall of the great minister. Mr. Beecher, with all his great genius and his wonderful powers, is as simple about some things as a babe. His statement shows this, and his whole life—so childish in many of its phases—reveals him as one who is all heart and soul, with none of that rugged manhood which would assert itself promptly and positively when set upon. He is disposed to yield almost anything for present peace, and submit to almost any imposition so that the clouds of disgrace and the storm which he knows will once more gladden his own and the houses of his friends. He was the very man above all others, when designing men and reckless women, eager for a new gospel and the promulgation of a new faith, would fix upon, knowing him well as one to be drawn into their service. That Mr. Beecher has been exceedingly weak and foolish, all admit. That he has been guilty as charged, we do not believe. Subsequent developments may change this conviction; but carefully following the whole case, viewing his letters in the light of his explanation, and especially taking into consideration the probabilities and the circumstances, all of which are so utterly inconsistent with the charge, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the white wretched business is the outgrowth of malice, jealousy, and misapprehension, having its rise in the hatred of some, the disordered brain and offended vanity of others, and the busy, mischievous and mischief-making tongues of an indefinite number.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The only pronounced opinion that seems to us practicable and just in weighing Mr. Beecher's as against Mr. Tilton's statement, is that it becomes incumbent on the latter to *prove* his accusations absolutely and incontestibly, or submit to the customary criticism which, in this world of critics, is apt to accompany the act of one who accuses another falsely and wickedly. Perhaps the main points in the defence are to be found in the evidence which it affords that the words of Mrs. Tilton are to be received absolutely without credence, and in the distinct charge of blackmailing which it makes against Mr. Tilton. As to Mrs. Tilton, it is obvious that she is afflicted with an infirmity of irresponsibility and inconsequence which renders her utterly valueless as a witness. With regard to the charges of blackmailing, unless they can be absolutely refuted, they place Mr. Tilton in the position of an irredeemable villain, trading on his wife's errors of misconduct, or still more basely, on scandalous lies, elaborately constructed for the ruin of the innocent.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

This is a sad and humiliating statement; sad in any aspect, humiliating especially in that it discloses, by his own confession, a disgraceful fear of the opinion of men on the part of a great preacher who has so often and so eloquently taught us that a clean conscience need fear neither man nor God. We grieve to say also that—considering the manner in which it is given to the public, without the light of any of the collateral testimony which has been taken by the committee, without a full statement and examination of Mr. Moulton, and without even a full report of the questions put to Mr. Beecher by members of the committee and his replies—it is an unsatisfactory statement.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

Summing up the case to this point, it is evident that there cannot yet be any agreement of the popular jury upon a verdict. Those whose faith in Mr. Beecher has been unshaken will accept his statement as triumphantly conclusive. Many who have held their judgment fairly in abeyance will conclude that he is suffering from the vindictive assaults of a reckless, half crazy, disappointed and desperate man. And a large body of people failing to find in this voluminous documentary and positive proof of innocence will set it down as the skilful pleading of a man who has spent weeks in the preparation of the best defence that could be made of a bad cause.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Whether this is or is not a natural or satisfactory explanation of such admissions or confessions as Mr. Beecher has put upon paper every intelligent, impartial reader will be able to judge, from the published statements and letters.

(From the Boston Globe.)

The honest and straightforward statement of Mr. Beecher fully beats out the expectations of his friends and the friends of decency and public morality. It is a complete vindication of his character from the ingenious web of slander which had been so wickedly woven about him. * * * The pastor of Plymouth Church is vindicated, and should stand all the higher in the world's esteem for the persecution and suffering which he has borne so long in silence, in the hope of preventing scandal. His enemies would injure others far more than himself; while Theodore Tilton should receive the reprobation due to a heartless and cruel husband, a false friend and a perjured defamer. The greatest mercy he could show for is to be left in the obscurity of a social outcast.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

This explanation of Mr. Beecher can be deemed truthful only on the supposition that he has been insane since December, 1870.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Mr. Beecher's long awaited and delayed statement is laid before our readers. Unhappily, it does not end the case, as most of us had hoped it would. It is a denial of an allegation, and a denial no stronger nor more convincing than the brief one which Mr. Beecher put forth weeks ago. It is an attack by Henry Ward Beecher on Theodore Tilton's honesty and veracity, as forcible—and no more—as Theodore Tilton's assault upon Henry Ward Beecher's honor and character as a Christian. Both are equally inconclusive. One is the indictment of the prosecutor; the other the reply of the defence.

(From the St. Louis Globe.)

The most we can do is to assume the question as solved, and ask ourselves which solution is alone compatible with the admissions and explanations of the person implicated. If Beecher were innocent, could he have yielded so basely, and acquitted himself so feebly and incoherently? And, on the other hand, is there anything in his conduct, according to his own showing, inconsistent with the theory of his guilt? It is safe to say, that while he has acted as no one would expect an innocent man to act, there is nothing that he has done that a guilty man would not have been likely to do; and if it is improbable that he was the guilty party, it is even more improbable that he should have been innocent.

(From the New York Herald.)

Three years ago this dental coming from Mr. Beecher would have been a sufficient answer to any accusation of such a kind, but now, unhappily, it is not sufficient. His word is no longer proof. He must explain, refute, convince, and, in his own turn, seek to destroy. To fully analyze this long statement would be impossible now; we can but merely indicate its character. It is strong, and perhaps will be accepted by Mr. Beecher's friends as his vindication. But the public, while hoping for the best, will not accept it as a final disposition of the case. Mr. Moulton's full statement has yet to be made the committee has yet to report. No one has the right to decide upon the innocence of Mr. Beecher till the verdict of the Plymouth church has been formally rendered and the testimony published in full, while even then it may be necessary to suspend judgment until the question is tried before that higher tribunal before which Mr. Tilton announces he is resolved to bring it.

(From the New York Times.)

This is Mr. Beecher's explanation. We cannot undertake to analyze it at the late hour at which it has reached us, or to endeavor to point out its strength and its weakness. It does not account for his conduct in a way that men of the world will generally accept as conclusive. It discloses a curious amount of moral cowardice and a great deal of irrational behavior. It reveals Mr. Beecher's character as entirely different from what it has generally been supposed to be. But we believe the impression will be general that, conceding Mr. Beecher's character to be what he paints it, his story is not inconsistent with innocence.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The statement of Mr. Beecher is incomplete, and is too much marked by an effort at avoidance. It has rendered Moulton's full statement, with all the documents, necessary. There can be no further excuse or apology for delay or for withholding that statement. * * In the absence of Moulton's vindication and information Mr. Beecher's defense must be considered defective and incomplete. It is the word of an accused man against the oath of his accuser.

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

We print this morning the closing part of Mr. Beecher's statement. It is very ably and plausibly written, and by superficial or sympathetic readers will be accepted as a complete refutation of Tilton's charges. To others it will not be regarded by any means so conclusive. * * The strongest part of his narrative is that wherein he assails his accusers; the weakest that in which he endeavors to explain away the damaging self-inculpation letters. It is here he signally fails, both in his explanatory statement and in his cross-examination. The committee may acquit, and Plymouth Church may invite him to resume his labors in the pulpit; but before the bar of public opinion the most lenient verdict he can expect to get will be the Scottish one of "Not Proven."

(From the Pottsville Miners Journal.)

The seal has fallen from the lips of Brooklyn's pet parson, Beecher has spoken his little piece of fourteen columns longwaywise, and the hungry world is devouring his statement with voracity. Mr. Beecher's defence of his own character is typical of the man himself. It is no mere cleverly constructed appeal to the sympathies of the people, but a direct denial, very wisely unaccompanied with superfluous vituperation of his opponent. The world will give him full credit for having kept his temper admirably throughout this bitter conflict, but we doubt whether that same harsh, unfeeling world will rest contented with simple contradiction on his part.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Had Mr. Beecher made a statement some weeks ago, doubtless this one would not have been required. He starts off by a bold, manly, and explicit denial of the charge made against him, and he closes up better, by calling upon all men to come forward and "tell all they know." And for such positions, all men will applaud him. His counter charges are severe, and his arguments—Beecher, Tilton, Moulton and Francis D. Moulton—upon the defensive at the start. If they be wise, they will lose no time in meeting the issue. The charges are such as gentlemen cannot sit down under. Every day that Mr. Moulton now remains silent, heaps up adverse criticism and accumulates convictions, which he cannot now afford, any more than Mr. Beecher could afford to keep silent under Mr. Tilton's charges. Circumstances are more divided at this time in regard to the real facts at issue than they have been at any previous date.

(From the Brooklyn Union.)

To his friends who have never wavered in their faith, the defence, of course, will be ample; to those who have hitherto doubted, the defence in itself will not be sufficient. There must be more satisfactory explanations, and the larger statement of Mr. Moulton will be required before a decisive judgment will be rendered. To the great mass of unprejudiced people, who only desire to know the truth and are content waiting with unprejudiced minds for it to be offered for their consideration, the defence will not be satisfactory. There is much to be explained, and in justice to all parties it is necessary to hear the decision of the Investigating Committee, as well as that of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, before coming to a final conclusion.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

There is but one way to tell the truth. There are many ways of lying, and Mr. Beecher has hit upon the least creditable. * * Mr. Beecher's psychology is exceeding bad. It is thoroughly deficient in probability, scarcely rising to the level of a school-girl's plea and falling lamentably below the better sort of fictitious artist work by which the subtle domestic moralist explains the mysteries of his imagination. It is wordy. It lacks the brevity and directness of truth; being hung round with so much draping of the flimsy, picturesque kind and delayed so much longer than it need have been, apparently for no other purpose than to gain time and secure a last word, that no one, who reads it, will be impressed by anything about it except its clumsiness and its bulk.

(From the Providence Journal.)

The statement of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher leaves nothing doubtful, nothing obscure, nothing reserved, nothing wanting to a full, complete and satisfactory vindication of his conduct as a Christian minister in all the proceedings and transactions which now appear to have been made the basis of a conspiracy to ruin him.

(From the Lancaster Examiner.)

While we have all along believed in the purity of Mr. Beecher's life, and his innocence of the charges brought against him by Mr. Tilton, this statement draws the curtains and exposes to view Tilton and Moulton as a pair of blackmailers and liars of the most infamous kind. Since the publication of Mr. Beecher's statement the moral and religious atmosphere has been sensibly cleared of the murky feeling that pervaded it for the past six weeks. * * In this community, among all who have read Mr. Beecher's statement, there is a universal verdict in his favor. An old and retired lawyer, one of the ablest of his day, who has read carefully the whole statement and cross-examination, has been fully converted to the belief in Mr. Beecher's entire innocence.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

There are some things connected with the Beecher scandal which appear to be settled. There can be very little doubt, for instance, that whether Tilton is an injured man or not he has been using whatever power he has over Mr. Beecher to gouge money out of him. There seems to be strong proof of this fact in existence, part of it in the shape of cancelled checks now in Mr. Beecher's possession. If this is the truth, Tilton is an object of unutterable scorn and contempt in the event either of Beecher's guilt or innocence; and he is sunk deeper into ignominy by the fact that he has failed to the world about this matter, asserting that under no circumstance could he be induced to touch a dollar of Mr. Beecher's money. * * We are not prepared to assert that he is innocent; that cannot be determined until we hear all the evidence, but the matter certainly looks better for Mr. Beecher than it did before his statement was published; and one of the reasons for this improvement is found in the fact that the true characters of Tilton and Moulton are now made to appear. We seem to have reached conclusions in their case, and now we shall await with greater hopefulness the approach of the end of Mr. Beecher's trial.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The blackmail feature is the really destructive matter. It scarcely helps Mr. Beecher, but it falls like lightning upon his assailant. It shows Mr. Tilton's attitude in the business as touching the depth of infamy. To Mr. Moulton it is destruction. Mr. Carpenter only escapes on the ground that he knew no better. Unless they can promptly break the force of this revelation, or disprove Mr. Beecher's explicit (and, in the cross-examination, detailed) averment, the whole pack of his partisans are placed by it beside Woodhull, and need accept the thoughts of decent men or women no more forever. There is still, as there has been among decent people from the beginning, a strained, most anxious hope to see Mr. Beecher emerge unharmed from the furnace. The baser part of Plymouth Church, and Annual Register, could proclaim their belief in it, and even to denounce those who did not believe in it, before Mr. Beecher was heard. They hold the same language now. The pity is that in the delays, the mistakes and the blunders which would injure others far more than himself; while Theodore Tilton should receive the reprobation due to a heartless and cruel husband, a false friend and a perjured defamer. The greatest mercy he could show for is to be left in the obscurity of a social outcast.

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THE *Ores Echo* establishment, at Martinsburg, Bair county, was sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday last. The amount paid for the same was $150, and the purchaser Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg.

CHATAUQUA.

The National Sunday School Assembly.

The General Programme for Each Day—A Day of Heavy Work—Big Guns on the Platform—Crowds Still Coming—Music One of the Great Features of the Assembly.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, TUESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1874.

Drying Up.

Not the meeting, but the place of meeting. There is very little evidence now of the deluge of yesterday. The sun came out quite fervently to-day, and the dampness disappeared, so there is now only enough moisture in the soil to lay the dust and make matters pleasant.

Which is Recapitulatory.

Perhaps I have not yet made clear the general programme for each day, and a statement will be in place here. First we are called back from the land of dreams at six o'clock in the morning by the alarm bell. Breakfast at half a past six to eight o'clock. Family worship for half an hour, then sectional meetings until ten o'clock. In these sectional meetings the real work is done. The Assembly is divided into four sections, A, B, C, & D, and each meet in a separate place, each has some noted teacher, and the normal lessons according to the course laid down is gone through with, so that each section really is a Bible where the teachers study the Scriptures and have also the advantage of the best teachers' methods of teaching. At ten o'clock there is a lecture, and also at eleven. Then dinner. From two to three o'clock is also given up to a lecture. From three to six bathing, fishing and croquet hold sway. After supper, half-hour for promenade or on the lake. At eight o'clock public service again, generally continuing until half-past nine. Then music on the lake if the weather is favorable, and at ten o'clock, lights out and peace reigns. This is about the usual routine, but circumstances of course sometimes alter cases. Some of the people improve the intervals in prayer meetings, or class meetings or wanderings in Palestine; but there is no general rule to guide these miscellaneous exercises—the largest liberty being allowed. Now of course this would be impossible for me to give even a brief synopsis of all the exercises, and it would'nt be interesting if I could, because to be appreciated, they must be participated in.

Tuesday's Services.

This was a day of "heavy work," as Dr. Vincent styles it. First after the sectional meetings, came Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago, who lectured on "Jesus, the Model Teacher." He talked for an hour, and the people heard him close and his every word. The burden of his discourse was, that God's plan of teaching, as laid down in his Word, was one of growth—that is, growth for the man. He showed, in illustration, how from the earliest age, each dispensation had prefigured what was to immediately follow, and argued that the highest growth of one dispensation, was but equal to the poorest of the successor. Each was distinct, and yet no one part of God's great lessons to man was omitting through all the ages, could be eliminated in attempting to understand the whole. He argued that God was unchangable, but that man was changing, and as man advanced, the Divine lesson in higher form was brought before him. It was like,—first the soil, then the seed, then the moisture, then the sunlight, then the plant. The application was that as God's plan was one of of definiteness and growth, the teacher could touch the inspiration of the model. I can, however, give you but the faintest idea of the lecture, which was universally pronounced only second to the Bible applied (and it in the cross examination, detailed) nevermore, the whole pack of his pursuers are placed by it beside Woodhull, and need accept the thoughts of decent men or women no more forever. There is still, as there has been among decent people from the beginning, a strained, most anxious hope to see Mr. Beecher emerge unharmed from the furnace. The baser part of Plymouth Church, and Annual Register, could proclaim their belief in it, and even to denounce those who did not believe in it, before Mr. Beecher was heard. They hold the same language now. The pity is that in the delays, the mistakes and the blunders which would injure others far more than himself; while Theodore Tilton should receive the reprobation due to a heartless and cruel husband, a false friend and a perjured defamer. The greatest mercy he could show for is to be left in the obscurity of a social outcast.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

This explanation of Mr. Beecher can be deemed truthful only on the supposition that he has been insane since December, 1870.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Mr. Beecher's long awaited and delayed statement is laid before our readers. Unhappily, it does not end the case, as most of us had hoped it would. It is a denial of an allegation, and a denial no stronger nor more convincing than the brief one which Mr. Beecher put forth weeks ago. It is an attack by Henry Ward Beecher on Theodore Tilton's honesty and veracity, as forcible—and no more—as Theodore Tilton's assault upon Henry Ward Beecher's honor and character as a Christian. Both are equally inconclusive. One is the indictment of the prosecutor; the other the reply of the defence.

(From the St. Louis Globe.)

The most we can do is to assume the question as solved, and ask ourselves which solution is alone compatible with the admissions and explanations of the person implicated. If Beecher were innocent, could he have yielded so basely, and acquitted himself so feebly and incoherently? And, on the other hand, is there anything in his conduct, according to his own showing, inconsistent with the theory of his guilt? It is safe to say, that while he has acted as no one would expect an innocent man to act, there is nothing that he has done that a guilty man would not have been likely to do; and if it is improbable that he was the guilty party, it is even more improbable that he should have been innocent.

(From the New York Herald.)

Three years ago this dental coming from Mr. Beecher would have been a sufficient answer to any accusation of such a kind, but now, unhappily, it is not sufficient. His word is no longer proof. He must explain, refute, convince, and, in his own turn, seek to destroy. To fully analyze this long statement would be impossible now; we can but merely indicate its character. It is strong, and perhaps will be accepted by Mr. Beecher's friends as his vindication. But the public, while hoping for the best, will not accept it as a final disposition of the case. Mr. Moulton's full statement has yet to be made

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Various Powers Recognizing the Spanish Republic.

Marshal Bazaine in Cologne.

"Home Rule" Demonstrations in Scotland.

FRANCE.

Marshal Bazaine's Escape.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Gazette Des Tribunaux* says that on the night of Marshal Bazaine's escape, one soldier was twice on guard, and each time a jailer engaged him in conversation, and kept him in the sentry box. The jailer has been arrested.

General Marchal, Governor of the Island of Sainte Marguerite, protests his innocence of complicity in the escape of Marshal Bazaine, and accuses Colonel Villette, the Marshal's Aid De Camp, with having perfected the plan to secure his flight. Eight persons are now in custody on suspicion of having aided Bazaine to escape.

Election in the Department of Calvados.

PARIS, August 16.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly was held in the Department of Calvados to-day. Partial returns indicate the success of the Republican candidate by the following vote: Aubert, Republican, 4,700; Delaunay, Bonapartist, 2,154; Foutelle, Legitimist, 1,662.

Later—Complete returns from Calvados show that the Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly was elected, having received 20,000 votes. The Republican candidate polled 15,000, and the Legitimist 5,000 votes.

Ambassador to the English Court.

Count Jarnac has been appointed Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James.

Obituary.

M. De Fornade Larroquette, an eminent statesman, died to-day, aged 54.

Letter from Madame Bazaine.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a letter from Madame Bazaine to Minister Chabaud la Tour, in which that lady declares that the first account of the Marshal's escape was substantially true. She says she planned the affair herself, and had no accomplice except her relatives.

SPAIN.

Relief for Vittoria.

LONDON, August 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from the north of Spain states that Marshal Zabalo, with 24,000 men and forty-seven guns, left Miranda on Tuesday last with a convoy for the relief of Vittoria, which place is very closely beleaguered by the insurgents. The Carlists oppose his march at entrenched positions at Puebla. General Morionez awaits the result of the Zabalos movement, when a united attack will be made upon the Carlists at Estella.

MADRID, August 16.—Official dispatches have been received announcing that Marshal Zabalo, in order to check a threatened movement of the enemy, returned to Miranda after throwing supplies of meat and provisions into Vittoria.

Recognizing the Republic.

BRUSSELS, August 15.—The Spanish Republic has been recognized by Belgium.

LONDON, August 15.—Holland and Italy have recognized Spain.

Communication Cut Off.

MADRID, August 15.—The Carlists have cut the railway and telegraph lines between Saragossa and this city.

Carlist Loss at Ocaiz.

A dispatch at the war office from General Martinez reports that the Carlists lost 700 men in the engagement at Ocaiz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Marshal Bazaine at Cologne.

LONDON, August 15.—Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Cologne, where he will remain a few days, awaiting the arrival of his children. He declares that only his wife and brother-in-law assisted him to escape.

Bazaine Still Moving.

LONDON, August 17.—The *Daily News* says Bazaine has arrived at Spa, and M. Rouher has gone to the Chateau De Arenemberg to consult with Empress Eugenie.

The King of Denmark at Leith.

LONDON, August 16.—The King of Denmark has arrived at Leith, from Iceland.

"Home Rule" Demonstrations.

An immense home rule demonstration took place at Glasgow to-day. The procession was a mile in length, and 20,000 persons attended the mass meeting. An equally extensive meeting was held in Dungannon to-day.

A Large Gathering of Miners.

LONDON, August 16.—Fifty thousand miners assembled yesterday on the Durham race course, and were addressed by Bradlaugh, Macdonald and Lloyd Jones.

CANADA.

The Late Railway Accident.

MONTREAL, August 15.—Four more of those injured in the late accident on the Southeastern Railway are not expected to recover. By the storm which caused the accident the valley for eleven miles was inundated and twenty-five bridges were destroyed.

CHICAGO.

Decision in the Cheny-Whitehouse Case—The Case Dismissed for Want of Equity.

CHICAGO, August 15.—In the Circuit Court this afternoon Judge Williams rendered a decision in the famous Cheny-Whitehouse case. An application was made to Judge Williams last Spring by the counsel of Whitehouse's side of the controversy for an injunction for restraining Rev. Charles E Cheny from longer preaching in Christchurch, and the organization from making use of the church property. The case was argued for several days, and was taken under advisement by the Court, who gives his opinion to-day. The Court decided that the injunction to the form of the original bill was not well taken, and therefore he held his decision was brought into requisition, and a choir composed of three ministers from the Wyoming valley, and a cornet player from Newark, New Jersey, and then a competent leader—Some one of the great vocalists of the country, Dr. Philip Phillips, Prof. Sherwin, Prof. Bliss and others, whose fame is national. To night we had Prof. Sherwin leading and presiding at the organ, the trio-choir singing the gospel, and three thousand voices joining and coming in on the chorus. That's the style of the music for which the Assembly is remarkable.

W. B. H.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Races.

SARATOGA, August 15.—The first race was for a purse of $500; distance one mile and one-eighth. The horses started were Madge, Lizzie Lucas, Falladeen, Jo. Wells, Sallie Watson, Saraceo, Picola and Governess. Madge was the favorite. Lizzie Lucas took the lead at the start and kept it to the quarter pole, when Picola went to the front and won the race by one length. Lizzie Lucas came in second, and Falladeen third. Time 2:04.

The second race was for a purse of $600. Distance, one mile and three quarters. There were only three starters—Catesby, Galway, and B. F. Carver. The race seemed to be between Galway and Carver until the home stretch was reached, when Catesby shot ahead and won by three lengths, Galway second, six lengths in front of Carver. Time 3:07¾.

The third race was a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles. The starters were George West, Mary Clark, Daylight and Vesuvius. West led from the start and won the race by two lengths. Daylight and Mary Clark came in side by side. Time 3:55¾.

Aquatic.

HALIFAX, August 15.—A dispatch from Sadler, the English champion sculler, announces his acceptance of Brown's challenge. The race will take place in October, on the river Bann, at Coleraine, Ireland.

CALIFORNIA.

A $7,000,000 Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—On the 7th inst. Michael Reese sued the California Pacific Railroad Co., Miller L. Latham and others, to recover seven million dollars on account of alleged fraudulent transactions. To day Latham filed separate answers. He declares that until within two days of the institution of the suit Reese had lived there in the character of broker for the California Pacific Company, and has been induced to lend his name to the Central Pacific Railroad Company in bringing this action; that the real parties are the Central Pacific, and that the action is prosecuted entirely by them; that all the allegations of fraud made by Reese against the defendant are infamously false, that he was never interested with Rolfson Rieder and others in building the roads of the California Pacific Company, and never had any shares of stock except a few issued in 1870.

Accident to an Excursion Train.

CORNWALL, Pa., August 15.—A train bearing the American Mechanics' Excursion party, which left Norristown early this morning, for a trip to New York and up the Hudson river, came in collision with a coal train on a siding—the switch being misplaced. The forward cars were telescoped and several persons were killed and a number injured.

Slight Fire.

At about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening two trunks full of clothing in a room in the rear of Richter's confectionary on South Diamond street, Allegheny, were discovered in flames. An alarm was sounded from box 24, and Acting Chief Engineer Fred. Fater was soon on hand with the department and extinguished the fire with a few buckets of water. The loss will not exceed $50. It was caused by the flames from a gas burner setting fire to a vest which was hanging on the wall, and the burning article fell on the trunks and set them afire.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109¾.

A REIGN of terror is reported to prevail in Alabama,—Republicans and Liberals being driven away, or deliberately murdered.

THE Philadelphia *North American* is out in a very earnest article for the re-election of Senator John Scott. It urges that, as General Cameron has been frequently made his own successor, Senator Scott should be re-elected at least once. It also claims that Senator Scott has maintained a high standing, and has performed valuable service in his present position, which should not go unrewarded. The article is long, forcible, and earnest.

MUCH interest, just at present, attaches to the condition and prospects of the crops yet to be gathered. The returns at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, while showing a slight falling off in several States, points to gains in Texas—the entire result being but little below the average. The State averages were as follows: Virginia, 98 per cent. of an average crop; North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 89; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 87; Tennessee, 83.

AFTER a few days of extremely warm weather, we have again a more moderate temperature, and cooler nights. If we are favored with such weather during the remainder of the Summer and Fall it will be entirely agreeable, and, we think, conducive to health. The flood in Allegheny left such a large amount of material exposed to the sun, and filling the air with noisome smells, that there have been fears of pestilence. But with the pure, bracing atmosphere of the past few days, such fears are dispelled, and a conscious exhilaration of spirits is felt. For the sake of the poor that are always confined to narrow, unprotected streets, and the toilers who work on through heat and cold, wet and dry, we are glad that so agreeable a change has occurred. The fact that we are greatly dependent, for happiness, on influences entirely beyond our control, does not so often impress itself on our thoughts as it should. Yet it is true that we do but little, after all, toward controlling the causes of happiness.

TO WHAT extent roughs, prize-fighters, thieves and the like, can be arrested without known violation of the law is one of the unsettled points. But that it might have been well for our authorities to have stretched their power to have driven off those who recently invaded this city, is shown by the comments of the press of the country on their presence. Says the New York *Herald:* "Pittsburgh has been injured by both fire and water, but neither of these inflicted evils as great as did the Prize Fighter's Convention held there this week. Already the deluged districts are being rebuilt, and the oil refinery burned on Wednesday will be replaced, but the seeds of crime sown during that ruffianly visitation will, for years hence, bring forth their poisonous fruits. Boys of twelve years of age were permitted to attend the fight, and Edwards and Collyer are heroes in their eyes and glorious examples. The brutality they are taught to admire they will be certain to practice." There is much truth in this. No community can afford to allow itself to be inundated with such element, unless it is willing that the seeds of crime shall be widely sown, the harvest of which will ripen only too soon.

THE camp meetings, local to this region are now in full progress, and will continue for a fortnight or more, to come. The modern institution is very different, in many particulars, from the primitive affair, of half a century ago. Convenient and tasteful cottages, cozy chairs, and the manifold appliances of modern comfort abound, where, years ago, rude tents, wagons, and the most simple and necessary conveniences of living alone existed. Now, the modern camp ground is a place of attractive resort, families spending weeks and months of Summer there, as they would at a watering place, for recreation and health. The elements of rest, out door, or grove life, and recreation enter somewhat largely into the modern camp meeting. It is the creeping in of an increasing sense of convenience and comfort, if not of love of luxury, with the name and purpose of the old time camp. We do not criticise all this, as we feel that it no more necessary to weary the body, and offend the taste in serving our religious nature than it was in primitive days to wear wire shirts as a means of penance. The camp meeting is a custom of our early American life. Let it be beautified and conveniened, and kept forever!

OF COURSE the papers of the country give their views on the Beecher statement. The New York *Tribune* accepts it as a complete and effective defense. One or two Western journals regard it as merely an attack on Tilton. The *Herald* and *Times*, of New York, and the majority of journals think it incomplete, but as meeting the charges and evidence so far as made. They now wish to have it remanded to the courts. We really hope that the end of this horrible business is reached. The committee proposes to take corroborative testimony, and this will yet require time, and their report, when made, is designed to be complete and final, so far as it can possibly be made. All idea that whitewashing is being done is abandoned, and it is evident that thorough work is attempted. It is now more of a question what Tilton and Moulton will do to save themselves, than what Beecher shall do in his behalf. If they have clear, undoubted, incriminating evidence, they must bring it forth, or stand marked as conspirators and blackmailers of the worst possible kind. If they select a Court of Justice in which to bring forth their evidence, if they have any, well. It would be better to do this than leave the case with a single cloud upon it; but the public is tired of this business, and would rather they should give their evidence out at once and be done with it.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

We have already given utterance to our views as to the probable course of the Republican State Convention, that meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday. There has nothing occurred, that materially changes the situation, as then stated, or that would impel us to offer advice different from what we then gave. M. E. Olmstead is mentioned as the most formidable competitor that will rise up against Senator Graham for the Lieutenant Governorship. As a part of the State managers are committed to him, it is given out that Senator Graham has not the nomination certainly in hand. The truth is, there must be a very considerable amount of shrewd trading done, in order to make a ticket at all. Briefly, the situation is this: Philadelphia has a candidate for each of the two principal nominations. Judge Paxton wishes the Judgeship. Mr. Hall Stanton and M. E. Olmstead wish the Lieutenant Governorship. They divide the vote in Philadelphia, and so must make terms outside. Judge Butler, of Chester county, who seeks the Judgeship also, has considerable strength, and Senator Graham is weakened by the fact that he was late in coming out. There are also other candidates, so that a nomination on first ballot is not anticipated. Hence, whoever can make the best combination, is tolerably sure of the result. We do not know just how much strength Senator Graham can take from this county. While passive, he is reputed to be closely affiliated with the State Ring, and it evidently has a majority of the delegates from this county. Hence, if his relations in that direction are controlling, he can have a decided majority of the Allegheny county vote. But if the Ring is committed to Olmstead, and cannot break its engagement with him, Senator Graham cannot possibly make the nomination. There is, too, an element of difficulty in the fact that the county delegates are jealous of the influence wielded by Philadelphia and Allegheny county, and may combine against them. This is talked of, but we do not think it can be effectually done. The whole affair, then, turns upon the success the several parties may have in trading, but we incline to think that Paxton and Graham will stand for the positions they seek. Surveyor General Beath is credited with having the inside track for the Secretaryship of Internal Affairs, and Auditor General Allen will have little competition. Such is the outlook, and over it, we indulge no comments.

EASTERN POLITICS.

We embrace, in a single article, some facts and comments, on the political movements, principally in New England. In Massachusetts there is much heated discussion in progress, relative to the influence the Prohibitionists shall have, in controlling the Republican nomination for Governor. Their candidate is Mr. Talbot, and the *Journal*, of Boston, the organ of the Republican party in that city, urges his nomination, as the regular choice of the party, that a split may be avoided. It seems to be conceded, on all sides, that the Prohibitionists hold the balance of power, and that if they break with the Republican party, the probable result will be to elect Gaston, the Democratic candidate. But those opposed to Talbot argue that the Republican party will give expression to the wishes of the people on the subject of temperance, but do not wish to be confined to that issue alone. Of course there is crimination and recrimination, and the danger is that the feeling may increase until the party is hopelessly divided. The labor reformers, in the same State, held a meeting a few days since, but did not nominate a ticket, contenting themselves with a declaration of principles, merely. They demand eight hours for all corporations and laborers employed at the public expense, and an eight hour clause in all charters hereafter granted to industrial corporations; half-time schools in all factory villages and cities, and a system of inspectorship to secure them; free halls for the people for the discussion of all public questions; a thorough investigation of Mallett; State ownership and control of the Hoosac Tunnel, and a State railroad from Boston to the Hudson; a circulating medium "issued directly to the people, based upon the faith and resources of the nation," the public lands for actual settlers, and no more for railroad speculators; and the defeat of the nine Senators who went against the ten-hour bill, for women and children, in the last Legislature.

In Vermont Congressional nominations have been made in the First and Second Districts by the Republicans. In the First, Colonel Joyce was nominated over Willard on the issue of rotation in office. In the Second, Judge Poland was nominated, and made an address, in which he assailed the press for its criticisms on his newspaper suppression. He is reported to have been coarse and vituperative, rather than calm, gentlemanly and argumentative. It is intimated that he will not receive the cordial support of the press, and that his reelection is not by any means, assured. In Maine, the canvass is just beginning to develop, and no doubt is entertained of a substantial Republican victory. In Connecticut, the political power in the several Congressional Districts is so evenly balanced, that a very sharp struggle is anticipated.

New England aside, and the interest in New Jersey is becoming quite exciting. The nomination of William Walter Phelps for Congress strikes a high key note, and indicates an excellent class of nominations on the Republican side. Marcus L. Ward and Samuel L. Dobbins are quite certain of renomination in their respective districts and are equally sure of election. The Governorship also comes in, to intensify the interest. A multitude of candidates are on hand, and the outlook seems favorable for George A. Halsey on the Republican, and Judge Beadle on the Democratic side. Both are popular gentlemen and the contest will be close and animated. The legislative election will be inspired by the fact that a United States Senator, in place of Stockton, is to be elected next Winter. Nothing so promptly awakens a tender interest in the welfare of legislative candidates, as the fact that their vote may be valuable in controlling the destiny of some cultivated, and patriotic citizen for a term of years. With all these influences, the canvass in New Jersey promises to be memorable.

New York is preparing for an unusually vigorous canvass,—one of the "short, sharp and decisive" order. The influences at work hold in doubt the Gubernatorial candidates. Custom would suggest the renomination of General Dix, and we think it will be observed, but there are influences at work in behalf of other persons, and thus the situation is beclouded. All the outgivings, therefore, point to a campaign of deep interest this Fall, yet there is a prevailing impression that the average vote will be light.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SENATOR SCHURZ is booked as the latest convert from Liberalism to sound Republican doctrine.

THE Hon. James Scovel has been converted from Liberalism to Republicanism, and wants to go to Congress from the First New Jersey district. But its *no go*, James.

THE Democrats of York county have nominated Col. Levi Maish for Congress, Dr. H. G. Bussey for State Senate, and Adam Stevens, Emanuel Myers, John B. Gemmill and George Austin for Assembly.

"BILL" EATON, United States Senator elect from Connecticut, says that it is the duty of the Democratic party "to harmonize all conflicting opinions." If that be so, it has undertaken the heaviest job American politics ever knew.

THE Dauphin County Republican Committee met at Harrisburg on Saturday and elected William Calder, E. q., as Senatorial delegate, and Simon S. Bowman, W. W. Jennings and James Young as Representative delegates to the State Convention.

"VIRGINIA FOR VIRGINIANS!" is the cry of the Democrats of the Old Dominion. By this is meant, says a Conservative exchange, for adopted as well as native citizens. The darkey, whose ancestors were brought there two centuries ago, is excepted. He must subside or emigrate.

THE color "unpleasantness" has brought a noble white man to shame in Vicksburg. During the rebellion his face became blackened with powder, and in the recent canvass he was accused of being a negro. At last accounts he was collecting affidavits from his kindred to prove his white lineage.

THE Boston *Globe* is authorized by Mr. H. L. Pierce to say that in declining to have his name used as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts he did not intimate that Mr. Talbot's nomination is desirable. He has expressed no preference of a candidate or of a policy to be adopted. His well-known opposition to the Prohibitory Liquor law, however, has been interpreted to mean hostility to Mr. Talbot.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Fayette county met in Uniontown on Tuesday last, for the purpose of ascertaining whether their party is in favor of the delegate or popular vote system, when a decision was made in favor of the latter. The Committee fixed Saturday, September 5th, as the day for holding their delegate elections, and the following Monday, September 7th, as the day for holding their County Convention.

WHERE is all this opposition that the Southern papers talk about? The Republican party has secured to that section universal amnesty, free State Governments, a full representation in Congress, and a policy of mercy and peace. But really there are not enough offices to go around, and the Southern gentlemen must wait their turn.

ON Tuesday last the regular Republican Convention in Huntingdon county was held, and the following nominations were made: Assembly, Geo. Guyer and Henry Robinson; Sheriff, Huston E. Crum; County Commissioner, Wm. E. Corbin; Director of the Poor, Jacob H. Isett, County Surveyor, Wm. H. Booth; Auditor, Henry H. Swoope. H. Clay Marshall was nominated for the Senate, subject to the decision of the District Conference.

PERSONAL.

A LIFE of Napoleon III., by Cassagnac, is having an immense sale in Paris.

MRS. LIVERMORE is going to deliver more lectures "Concerning Husbands."

PROF. ZELLER'S biography of Strauss is in great demand with the German booksellers.

MME. TUSSAUD'S fame is to be waxed still wider by means of a bio graphical memoir.

THE Rev. Adirondack Murray is laying out a half mile trotting tract on his place at Guilford, Conn.

BARILI, the celebrated teacher of music, is going back to Europe, after a residence of twenty-eight years in this country.

MR. PIERRE LORILLARD is building three new stables at Jobstown, N. J., for the accommodation of his increased racing stud.

MR. HENRY BERGH is sadly contemplating the cruel treatment of puppies and donkeys by the belles of the season at Saratoga.

PENSIONS of £50 each have been granted by the British Government to the two sons and two daughters of the late Dr. Livingstone.

GENERAL R. B. COWAN has returned to Washington with his family, and resumed his duties as Acting Secretary of the Interior.

IT is said that the type-metal monument to be erected over the grave of Horace Greeley will be in position before the end of the year.

ISABELLA OF SPAIN, Countess Girgenti, Prince Alphonse, "three young infantas,' and several dukes, have left Paris to take sea baths at Houlgatte, on the Norman coast.

QUEEN VICTORIA went to a garden party at Chiswick recently, and a gentleman present told her he remembered her face, but that he couldn't for the life of him recall her name.

AS NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, London, is to be torn down, the Duke of Northumberland has purchased the house No. 2 Grosvenor place for a town house, and in which to place the furniture now in the old house, which is valued at $1,500,000.

THE place where Brigham Young was born is about half a mile from Sadauga, a postoffice village in Whittington county, Vt., and if the prophet could be induced to take his family there now it would be the most populous village in the State.

At the request of a young lady we republish the following hard lines:

Long have we sought and pondered much a so-
Erratic youth for *chapeau blanc* a mourning band should buy!
Why doth he so? Whom hath he lost? or, What
to him the gain?
We find that sable badge he's donned in mem'ry
of his brain!

A MANCHESTER (N. H.) mechanic discovered he was quite rich without knowing it the other day. For twenty years he has earned from $2,50 to $3,25 per day, from which he has paid the rent and provided clothes for himself and family, and then given his wife from $20 to $30 per month to meet the household expenses, which were managed entirely by her. So they lived along without asking or knowing the the condition of their private purses till they counted their money for the first time a few days ago, and found he produced about $500, and the wife $1,700 more, making the nice little sum of $2,200 which had accumulated and been kept in the house those years.

ROBERT BROWNING has the rare felicity of knowing just what his late wife thought of him before she ever looked into his face. The *Contemporary Review* is printing the letters she wrote before her marriage, and in one of them is this passage, "Browning, however, stands high with me. I want very much to know what you mean by his worst faults, which you have touched upon. Will you tell me in confidence, and I will promise never to divulge it if you make a condition of secrecy? Mr. Browning knows thoroughly what a true poet's work is; he is learned, not only in profane learning, but in the conduct of his genius; he is original in common things; his very obscurities have an oracular nobleness about them which pleases me."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

COLUMBUS, Ga., is to have a Chamber of Commerce.

THE Michigan State University has ninety five female students on the rolls.

THE Terry Brothers, No. 79 Gold street, New York, dealers in hides and leather, have suspended.

THE Baltimore Academy of Sciences is trying to establish a botanical conservatory in Druid Hill Park.

OVER $6,000,000 worth of property has been buried in the American lakes since the introduction of steam.

THE very poor will rejoice to know that partridges are likely to be cheap this Fall—as low as $3.50 per pair.

IN a Massachusetts town, recently, there were forty-four applicants for the position of principal of the high school.

PICRIC acid is said to be used as a cheap substitute for hops by some of the brewers in Germany. It is very poisonous.

SOMEBODY has estimated that it costs $3,000 to dress a fashionable woman at Saratoga, without counting her jewelry.

IT is said that some steerage passengers were recently taken by one of the trans-Atlantic lines from New York for $5.

THE recent Saengerfest at Utica was not a financial success. The receipts were $1,965.47, and the expenditures $2,423.18.

SUMMER visitors are luxuriating in the balmy breezes on Mount Washington, with the thermometer 3 degrees below freezing.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the comet failed to meet its terrestrial engagement, the Adventists of Massachusetts have opened their camp meeting at Springfield.

A CAT belonging to Mr. Delos Perry, of Union township, Tioga county, a few days ago caught a common barn or eave swallow, in which were found eighteen large potato bugs.

JOHN BRAUDSTEIN, aged 54, living in New York, while drunk on Saturday, shot his wife, attempted to kill a policeman, wounded a citizen, and ended by blowing out his own brains.

A "THREE-CARD MONTE" expert is reported to have offered the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad a bonus of $10,000 per annum for the exclusive right to play his little game in their sleeping cars.

AN ingenious young school madam in Polk county, Oregon, has invented an effectual process of correcting school children. She stands them on their heads and pours water down their trousers legs.

ARRANGEMENTS are making at the Springfield armory for the manufacture of rifles after the model invented by Mr. James Lee, of Milwaukee, which is expected to supersede all other small arms now in use.

A YOUTH in San Francisco recently testified on oath that, according to the statement of his mother, he was born fifteen days after his brother. Medical records contain a few such cases, but they are very rare.

FIFTY FIVE bonds of the Union Hide and Leather Company, of Chicago, were recently stolen in that city. They are each $500 bonds, and are numbered 55 to 105. They were ready for issue, except only the endorsement of the trustee.

THIS love verse expressive of the spirit of the age is floating about:

The gleam of her eye was bright,
The gleam of her gold was brighter;
The first was a beautiful sight,
The second a beautiful sighter.

THE editor of the Carson (Nev.) *Tribune*, being driven from every other claim of supremacy, takes a last firm stand upon the assertion that there are more babies born in his city, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in any other town in the United States.

MR. BERGH declares that the popular mode of killing fleas by rolling them between the thumb and forefinger is extreme cruelty, because the insect is often dropped alive and left to die a lingering death. The public are warned that in the execution of the flea a slegde-hammer and an anvil must be used or prosecution will follow.

A VERMONT farmer is held up for admiration by a local paper because of his possessing a rake twenty-four years old which has lost only one tooth. We haven't a doubt that this city could produce at least a hundred rakes of more than that age who still retain their full complement of teeth. —*N. Y. World.*

THE Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* notes the arrival in that city of a newly-married couple that came in from Holton, the bridegroom being fifty-five years old and the bride twenty. The bridegroom was on his sixth matrimonial venture, and is the father of thirty-three children, twenty-three of whom are still living.

A DIVORCED husband in Sacramento, Cal., while visiting his children by permission, contrived to drop some strychnine into a pitcher which was placed outside the house to receive the morning's milk. Some of the powder, spilled on the floor by accident, caused the discovery of the attempt in time to save the family from poisoning.

THE value of property in Boston this year has been completed, and shows an increase of nearly $20,000,000 in the value of real estate in Boston, exclusive of the districts recently annexed. The valuation in personal property has, however, decreased in the same territorial limits over $2,000,000. The tax rate of Boston is $1 56 per hundred dollars of valuation.

THE Navy Department has received the first official dispatch by cable from Rio de Janeiro, and which is perhaps the first business dispatch received by the Government over the newly laid line. It is dated Saturday, and was received at ten A. M., from Admiral Leroy, at Rio Janeiro. Admiral Leroy has just relieved Admiral Strong of the command of the South Atlantic station.

BOY murderers, it would seem, are not confined to the land of the American eagles, for two youths have been apprehended at Birmingham, England, on a charge of murdering a companion named Carp, by drowning him in the canal. It is alleged that they twice pushed him into the water, when he escaped by swimming to the bank. The third time they seized him, took him out into deep water, and held him beneath the surface till life was extinct.

A CARD from Dorman B. Eaton explains that it is erroneous to suppose that the Civil Service Commissioners have abandoned their labors on account of the reaction of Congress in reference to the appropriation for their expenses. The Commission is still hard at work. Eaton speaks in the most confident spirit of the progress the reform is making, and of the firm support it receives from the President and his Cabinet, and of the hold it is obtaining upon the convictions of the people.

THE DEVIL AT LARGE.

A House in Milwaukee Cutting up Queer Antics—Crockery and Hardware Flying Through the Air Without Physical Assistance.

At length Milwaukee has a genuine sensation, nothing less than a legitimate haunted house, where the spirits make things lively by slinging stoves, chairs, pots, kettles, tables, and vegetables at spectators. It's exciting, but decidedly uncertain, when a huge stove jumps up and down, and suddenly strikes out from the shoulder at an unsuspecting and unbelieving mortal. This forenoon, at the house of Wm. Giddings, in Allen's addition to the Twelfth ward, a sudden and unaccountable commotion commenced with the furniture. Chairs went suddenly from the floor up to the ceiling, and one broke in falling back to the floor. Crockery would fly from the china closet out upon the floor and break in pieces. The teakettle left the stove and upset, with its scalding water, upon Mrs. Giddings, scalding her badly. An oil lamp flew from the shelf and broke in pieces upon the floor. Cooking vegetables flew from the stove over the floor. A pail filled with earth and flowers was taken from the door and flew over a fence into the next yard. On being brought back again it went flying over into the same fence. Wood from a pile went flying over the fence.

The floor of the house was filled with the *debris* of broken chairs, crockery, &c. The women of the neighborhood all gathered there and were terribly frightened. They sent for Messrs. George W. Allen and his brother Rufus Allen, who happened to be down at their tannery. They went to and saw the destruction, but found nothing as to the causes, but saw the results. While Mr. George W. Allen was counseling the women to dismiss their fears, the iron ladle-hook, used to remove covers from the stove, and which was resting on the stove hearth, flew and struck him on the leg with considerable force. No one was as near the stove as himself, and he was ten feet away from it. Soon a newly-made pail, standing upon a table, flew past him and smashed up against the stove. He retreated from the room simply to prevent being hit by these unaccountable manifestations. That these things occurred without human agency is vouched for by scores of eye-witnesses who are beyond impeachment.

NO HUMBUG.

All of the above Mr. Allen is willing to testify to. How to account for it he cannot tell, unless it is by electricity. This does not appear very reasonable however. How could electricity so suddenly take possession of one house, and cause pots of earth to fly over fences, cords of wood to fly over fences, newly made pies to prance around the room, and things in general to give a private sort of circus?

Well, if it isn't electricity, is it spirits? Real, genuine ghosts? Who can account for it? It's a lively subject, anyhow.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

BABY FARMING.

A New Species of Slavery.

The entire abolition of the slave trade has yet to be accomplished in New York. Although the days of slave ships have long since passed, the traffic in human flesh flourishes in another and even a more heinous form. Poor little helpless infants take the place of the dusky children of Africa, and brutal nurses that of the overseer. Starvation is found to be a more efficient instrument of torture than the lash which roused the nation once to crush the relic of barbarism that existed in the South. Recent visits to the haunts of the "baby farmers," as they are called, reveal a condition of affairs absolutely shocking. The mortality among the poor children in those vile deus reaches sometimes as high as seventy per cent. each year, and the survivors generally have a worse fate before them. Child murder and the sale of infants at this present day can only be regarded as a crying disgrace to the great city. The unfortunate babes who escape the discipline of the institutions fare little better when they are handed over to individuals who, for the sake of the few dollars paid them, are willing to undertake their charge. The usual result is death from starvation. The want of sufficient funds in the treasuries of the foundling asylums which are recognized by the authorities and which provide for the health and comfort of those helpless little ones prevents them from adding to their present responsibilities and leaves a large surplus of uncared for children at the mercy of those dens of infamy over which baby farmers preside. There is an excellent field here for the exercise of the well known charitable spirit of the metropolis and for the vigilance of the police.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Romance in High Life.

At the gaming table the Duke of Richmond incurred a debt of honor to Lord Codogan, which he was unable to pay, and it was agreed that his son, a lad of fifteen, who bore the title of Earl of March, should marry the still younger daughter of Lord Codogan. The boy was sent for from school and the girl from the nursery; a clergyman was in attendance, and the children were told that they were to be married upon the spot. The girl had nothing to say; the boy cried out, "They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy!" But married they were. A post-chaise was at the door; the bridegroom was packed off with his tutor to make the grand tour, and the bride was sent back to her mother. Lord March remained abroad for several years, after which he returned to London, a well-educated, handsome young man, but in no haste to meet his wife, whom he had never seen except upon the occasion of their hasty marriage. So he tarried in London to amuse himself. One night at the opera his attention was attracted to a beautiful young lady in the boxes. "Who is that?" he asked of a gentleman beside him. "You must be a stranger in London," was the reply, "not to know the toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March." The Earl went straight to the box, announced himself, and claimed his bride. The two fell in love with each other on the spot, and lived long and happily together; and when the husband died she also died of a broken heart within a few months.—*The Galaxy for September.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Ribbon Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

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FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

TIMOTHY SEED—30 BUSH. CHOICE
Timothy Seed, for sale by
J. E. CANFIELD,
August 3, 1874. 110 Water street.

KANSAS.

The Ravages of the Grasshoppers.

The General Health of Kansas—Natural Resources and General Prosperity of the State—The Rivers and Subterranean Passages—Immense Beds of Gypsum—The Loss of Crops and Consequent Needed Assistance.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEAR PERRY, August 11, 1874.

The Drought and Grasshoppers.

In a recent letter I spoke of the severe drought which has well nigh cut off the summer crops of this State, and of the ravages of the grasshoppers, which came down upon the northern, the western and middle counties, sweeping away what little was left. Since my last they have worked eastward until they are now within eight or ten miles of this place—say sixty miles west of Kansas City. But they are scattering, and of course, are less destructive. Many of the farmers are cutting up their corn to save the fodder from their voracity, for indeed the dry weather has left little else.

Weather and General Health.

The weather is still dry, with brisk hot winds. It is simply hot, but not sultry. The thermometer often runs above 100°; but the heat is not enervating or oppressive. Such weather is terribly hard upon vegetation; but the general health is good; and were it not for the destruction which we know is going on in the fields and pastures, we should rather enjoy it. There is a vitality in these hot, dry breezes which sweep over the western plains, which is unknown in the Eastern States. But a great scarcity of food, both for man and beast is inevitable. The disaster has come upon our people almost as suddenly as did the Chicago fire or your flood, changing the most cheering and hopeful prospect into one of desolation and despair.

Reports Not Exaggerated

To show that I do not exaggerate, I embody two paragraphs from this morning's Lawrence *Journal:*

"From a gentleman who has just been over the Kansas Pacific road from here to Junction, we learn that from Topeka west the grasshoppers have laid the country waste. Those great corn fields along the Kansas bottoms, which a few weeks since promised so splendidly, are now, to use his own words, as dry and bare as a forest of bean poles. Peach orchards have been stripped, and nothing is left but the bare peach stones on the trees. His account of matters is very far from reassuring. It is going to take a good deal of pluck to carry the State through this crisis."

"ATCHISON, August 10.—The grasshoppers are now within eight miles of this city and are traveling eastward very rapidly. They have literally devoured everything in northern and southwestern Kansas, and the damage inflicted on vegetation is far worse than in 1866. The corn crop throughout all this region is totally destroyed."

Kansas and the Seasons.

Notwithstanding this drought, and this widespread destruction by insect pests, Kansas is still one of the finest States of this Union. The two past years have been exceptional. All the seasons from '60 to '73 were very productive, and the State has increased at an unexampled rate in population and property. But agricultural and stock growing have been pushed out of all proportion to other industries. We are too far away from the great markets of the country to prosper by agricultural alone. We must diversify our industries before the State can prosper.

It was unfortunate that so many poor men settled here merely because land could be had cheap. Nine-tenths of them became farmers. They soon turned the prairies into fruitful fields, and raised abundant crops; but in a few years these crops became so large that there was no remunerative market for them. Illinois, it is said, has passed through a similar ordeal, but now that State has so many other industries, that its agriculture pays well. Moreover, it is so much nearer to the great markets of the East, that the farmers west of the Mississippi and the Missouri cannot compete successfully with those of Illinois, owing to the greater cost of transportation.

Natural Resources of the State.

Kansas, before it can be made prosperous, must be made more self-sustaining; and I think I do not exaggerate when I say that there is no State west of Pennsylvania possessed of so many and so great natural resources. First among these is its fertile and productive soil. The next is its water power. It may seem strange to some to talk about water power and drought in the same breath; but so it is even so. This day, notwithstanding the lack of moisture in our fields, water enough is flowing through the channels of our larger streams to propel any amount of manufacturing establishments. I claim to be a close observer, and I have had extensive opportunities to observe from Maine to Colorado, and have no hesitation in asserting that there is more available water power in Kansas than in any other State west of the Hudson. A company in Lawrence has built a dam across the Kansas river, in the very heart of that city, which will give a power of from 1,500 to 2,000 horses at the lowest water. There are many other places on that river where the same thing can be done. The Lawrence company are now ready to let out power on terms highly advantageous to capitalists.

Immense Beds of Gypsum.

On the Blue, the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas rivers, immense beds of gypsum of excellent quality are found; and in the valleys of the Republican, the Solimen and the Saline salt water, abundant and very strong, can be and is obtained by drilling to a moderate depth. Some enterprise and capital brought to bear upon these two natural resources might pay well. Salt can be made here to great advantage by solar and atmospheric co operation. So far as it has been tested it works successfully.

Now is the very time, while labor is abundant and cheap, to enter upon the work of developing the water power of this State, and of manufacturing salt, and giving commercial value to the gypsum, which is probably more abundant and accessible than in any other part of this extended country.

Kansas Rivers and Subterranean Passages.

The Blue, which enters the Kansas at Manhattan, is the most "standing" stream I ever saw. It is said by engineers who have leveled the ground, and by residents who have observed it closely, that they dig wells, that the water of the Platte percolates through an extensive stratum of sand and rises in the channels of the Blue and its upper tributaries. This accounts for this extraordinary flow of water. Wells in that country, dug down to that stratum, are inexhaustible. And the fact that the flow of water in the Platte diminishes as it approaches the Missouri, is cited as another proof that it has a subterranean passage to the streams of Northern Kansas. I was utterly incredulous at first, but now I am convinced that the hypothesis is well founded. While the Blue seems to get the larger share of this water, the Republican and even the Grasshopper and other streams which come in from the North, get their share.

The Loss of Crops and Needed Assistance.

Our people have met with a great calamity by the partial, and in some places total, loss of their crops. They must have assistance or suffer. How much better would it be to set them to work at some useful and profitable enterprises than to sustain them in mere charity, in comparative idleness?

Of cotton—now one of our staples—and of wool, I shall speak in another letter. This is long enough.

J. C.

Deluging the Bridal Couch.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: As one of our citizens, who recently took unto himself a better-half, was retiring the other night, a mean trick was played upon him by some mischievous persons. The wife of the party referred to had already retired, and her lord was just in the act of crawling over to the back side of the bed, when some party outside of the house let loose the water through the open window on the back of the half-bent husband. The shock was so great that it caused him to give a sudden leap forward, and by so doing he drove his head with terrific force against the wall, nearly breaking his neck. The bed of course was thoroughly saturated, and the man, through the fright and injury received by his contact with the wall, has been unable to be out since. He will pay literally for the apprehension of the parties who perpetrated the joke.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

New Autumn Styles and Fabrics
IN
DRESS GOODS
NOW OPENING
AT OUR USUAL
LOWEST PRICES.

All Wool Serges
In Choice New Autumn Colors.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH
PLAID SERGES & POPLINS.
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas
From 25 to 87½c—Decided Bargains.
CHOICE NEW SHADES IN
COLORED ALPACAS.
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Black Dress Silks.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS
In Great Variety.
Ladies' and Children's Suits.
LADIES' JACKETS, SACKS, &c.
Shawls, All Kinds and Qualities
Large Additions of New and Desirable Goods, suitable for the present and early Autumn Trade, now daily opening, ALL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, A.

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SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.

New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, Percale Swiss, Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen, Cotton Muslin for shirts, &c.
White Piques, all cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Basques, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Wide Laces by the yard and low figures.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Setts.
Neck Ruchings, Plaitings and Latest Styles Neck Scarfs.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Every Variety of Canvas for Embroidering.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
English and German Worsted Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery choicest patterns at reduced prices.
Gossamer Vests and Merino Undervear in all grades for Ladies' and Children's wear.
C. Feroli's Corsets a la Pompadore Panniers.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets &c.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Lisle Thread Gloves and Gauntlets.
Full line Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria

KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Styles Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Yak and Guipure Laces.

BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.

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Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
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CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interes allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to til business of correspondents.
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CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-interest-paying accounts on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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DAILY GAZETTE
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 17, 1874.

The undercurrent of feeling, among those who are engaged in finances, is that we are nearing an improved and better time, when business activity will absorb the current capital, and finances will thus be healthful and active. There are demands being made that mark an improved feeling, and it is felt that this will continue till the full course of business is seen. The crop reports, both wheat and cotton, are good, and the wealth of the country is thereby increased. That this will contribute to better trade is very certain. It is now seen that during the year that has nearly passed since the panic the finances of the country have been growing more healthful, and our foreign trade has been steadily changing in our favor. This continued, and all will be well.

In our local finances, the event of particular importance is the fact that the determination of large bonds of the Allegheny Road in behalf of its creditors is already giving relief, the bills of those creditors being accepted as a basis of credit at the bank. The railroad officials are determined not to sleep on their action at Saratoga. The three conventions there appointed at that conference for the roads east of Pittsburgh and the seven appointed for the roads west of Pittsburgh will soon assemble in Chicago to perfect new freight rates from the West. No power was given them to make rates from the West to the East. President Jacob C. Cox of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, will preside, and it is generally believed that an attempt will be made to increase the present rates. A number of roads re use to allow the commissioners to make rates for them.

A somewhat important decision has been rendered by the United States District Court of Wisconsin, to the effect that a national bank cannot be sued in the Federal courts outside of the district where it is located, and that service on the cashier when within another district does not give jurisdiction.

Of the fluctuations of what we termed the Granger railroad stocks, the New York *Tribune* has this to say: "It is perhaps idle to speculate upon the question of a decline when it is possible, but not probable, that political considerations may have weight; yet looking at the question from a purely legal point of view, we fail to discover any good reason for expecting that the Court will grant the injunction prayed for against the Chicago and Northwestern and St. Paul Companies, and incline to the opinion that the Court, while maintaining the constitutionality of the Potter law, will refuse to grant the particular relief prayed for, partly on the ground of at least a doubt as to the Supreme Court having jurisdiction, but principally upon the broad ground that the law itself is ample in its provisions for its own enforcement, and that therefore an injunction would not be justifiable. But why this particular decision, be it either way, should influence the price of stocks, it would perhaps be difficult to explain; yet that it may do so temporarily is not unlikely. The more lasting effect, however, will be found to rest upon the actual condition of the properties and the state of the money market.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1871—coupons	118⅛	118⅛
5-20 1862	113⅛	113⅜
5—1874	105⅛	105⅜
" 1865	107⅛	107⅜
" 1865 new	106⅝	106⅞
" 1867	107⅛	107⅜
" 1868—coupons	107⅛	107⅜
10-40's	103⅜	103⅝
Currency 6's	117⅜	117⅝
New 5 per cents	111⅝	111⅞
10-40's—coupons	108⅛	108⅜
New York Central	104¼	104⅜
Erie	34⅞	35
IC	94¼	94⅝
H. H. & E.	7	7⅛
C. C. C. C.	14	14⅛
St. Paul	32⅞	33⅜
Do. Preferred	62⅜	63⅜
Michigan Southern	80⅝	81⅜
Do Central	69	69
North Western Common	37⅝	38⅜
Do. Preferred	55⅝	56⅜
Rock Island	90	90⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	83¼	86½
Pacific Mail	44	44⅞
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	75⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅜	23⅝
Union Pacific	28⅝	29⅛
Toledo & Wabash	3⅜	3½
Harlem	123½	124
Chicago & Alton	103	103
Adams Express	1 58	1 58
American Express	63⅜	63⅝
U. S. Express	67¼	67½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	65½	65⅝
Quicksilver	25¾	25¾
Fort Wayne	90	90
Mariposa Union Express	17¼	17½
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	25	25⅜
Do Pref.	30	30

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 25 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
P. R. R.	51	51⅛
" scrip	102	103
Reading	51¾	55
United Co of N. J.	125½	12 ⅞
Penn'a	8	8⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅜
Central Transportation	04	04
Big Mount'n	02	03
A. V. R. R. 7.30	88	90
P. C. & St. L.	60¾	65

NEW YORK, August 15, 1874.

Money closed at 2½; prime mercantile 5@7.

Foreign exchange was dull on the basis of 486½ @487 for sixty days and 488¼@489 for sight. The specie exports for the week were $2,032,735, $1,500,000 in coin and the remainder bars. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week $5,600,000, and received for customs $2,748,192. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109⅝, all sales being at these figures. The carrying rates were ¾, 1 and 2 to flat. The clearings were $42,000,000. The imports of dry goods were $2,062,575, and merchandize $3,190,261. Governments were active and strong. State and railroads bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull in the first part of the day and firm during the last hour of business, and the closing quotations were generally the highest of the day. The only feature of the market early in the day was a liberal selling movement in Western Union and Pacific Mail, said to be for account of the only leading operator left in town. Among the sales were 5,500 shares Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,284,100
Specie, decrease	3,338,600
Legal tenders, increase	28,600
Deposits, decrease	4,346,100
Circulation, increase	9,400
Reserve, decrease	2,572,875

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 116½; do of '65, 116¼; do of '65, new, 116¼; do of '67, 117⅜; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 111⅞; 10-40s, 113⅝; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 28; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 28; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73½; American Express, 60¾; U. S. Express, 67½; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 32½; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 69½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89½; Northwestern common, 38½; do preferred, 55¾; Rock Island, 99¼; do preferred, 106; St. Paul, 34¼; do preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 3½; do preferred, 6½; Ft. Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22¾; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Miss'ppi, 23¾; Illinois Central, 93¾; Union Pacific, 29¼; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 83¾, Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¼.

LONDON, 5 P. M., August 15.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 11 16 per cent., being 5 16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. American securities: small rail s at unchanged prices. Consols, money, 92¾; account 92⅝; 5-20s, '65, 103¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s 104¾. Erie, 39.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 15, 1874.

General business has been fairly active during the past week, and while there is considerable complaint, trade, as a general thing, is fully up to what it was at the corresponding time last year, and, as we noted in a recent report, produce commission merchants are, and have been all the year doing considerably better. We have been informed by several of our oldest firms that their business thus far this year has been larger than ever before, and we believe that so far as relates to the produce trade, this has been a general. In grain and grocery circles business is full, we have seen it be many a time, although it might be better here has no doubt been more money made in the hog product than any other branch of business in this line has had a steady appreciation, and quite recently, all this year.

APPLES—Are not coming in very freely, but the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are no better; we continue to quote at $ @ $ bbl.

BEANS—$1.95@2.75 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Dealers nearly all report a dull market, with free receipts, a limited demand and stocks accumulating, and prices are weak and lower; medium to prime to choice 13@22.

BERRIES—Dominie dull, although prices remain about as last quoted: Blackberries at 5@6c per gall. Whortle Berries, $3 bush.

CHEESE—Ohio Factory is quoted firm at the recent advance 13¾@14.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, guaranteed as such, at 12½@13 stale stock, 8@10

FLOUR—There is nothing new to record in regard to this important staple article; the inquiry is easily supplied from the usual markets, while prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat is now coming forward in large volume for choice Minnesotas, and $6.5@7 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $ @7.50.

GROCERIES—There is a very fair demand for the leading staples—particularly Sugars, but the market is devoid of any new features to which reference has not already been made. Coffee continues dull, with every prospect of a further decline. The stock in first hands, at latest advices, was reported at 178,000 bags, while the daily receipts at Rio, which a few weeks ago were only about two thousand bags, have, according to the cable telegram, under date of the 12 inst, increased to 9 000 bags.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 11¾; Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Frankin Extra C, 10; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 20; good, 18; Sonsted, 28c for 1 pound packages; loose, 27½c; Old Government Java, 32c; Ordinary, 30c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 45c; Porto Rico, 60@70c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 85c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65; Molasses Drips, 50@55c. Quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¼; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Patna, 8@c.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Wheat and the market is dull, and prices barely maintained; quotable at $1.40 @1.45 for red winter and $1.50@1.55 for amber, according to quality. Corn—It is doubtful whether any considerable amount could be sold at these quotations. There were 43 cars of Corn been large during the past week, although with no active demand, prices have been maintained fully as well, if not better, than was generally expected; may be fairly quoted at 58 @60c to quality. Ear corn may be quoted at 58 for mixed and 62@65 for prime yellow. Shelled Corn is ruling steady at 52@55. Rye is firm and unchanged at 90@91. Barley—no price established.

HAY—Baled continues in good supply, and with stocks accumulating and holders anxious to realize, the market is dull, although prices remain unchanged at $20@21 for No. 1, and $17@18 according to quality. The feeling in regard to the future of the market is not as strong as it was a month ago.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady, with a firmer feeling than prevailed during the early part of the week, and the transactions about as last quoted. Following are the current rates: Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, per pound, 16 to 16½c; Extra Sugar Cured, D reed, 15; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 14½; Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¾ ₱ lb; Short Rib Sides, 13; Clear Sides, 13¾ ₱ lbs; Pork, ₱ bbl, 25.50; Lard—Refined for summer use in tres, 15¾; nif brls, 15¾; bkts, 16¾; ½ lb. cuddies, 17; 5 lb. do, 16¾; 3 lb. palls, 18; 1 lb. do, 17½.

POTATOES—The arrivals, especially from the country are coming in more freely, and the price per car-load is consequently lower; we quote at $1@1.15 ₱ bushel, in bulk by the car load, and 3.25@3.50 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

RAGS—Woollen, ½; cotton, 2¾@3

SEED—Timothy Seed is in steady demand at $3.50@3.75 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 7c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY August 15, 1874

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the preceding week also:

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Saturday	29 "	7 "	6 "
Tot l	581 "	123 "	105 "
Total last week	516 "	114 "	181 "

FREIGHTS.

No change whatever in rates from this point eastward, and, so far as we can learn, none is contemplated. As we have repeatedly stated, the rates, not only from here but from every castern trade to New York as well, are entirely satisfactory to the trade generally, and all the favor they ask from the railroad companies is that they are faithfully and impartially adhered to, no rebates or special rates in a word, all they ask is that they all be treated alike, so that every man will be placed upon his own merits. Following are the prevailing rates:

To New York, ₱ cwt 30 cents
To Philadelphia, ₱ cwt 25 cents
To Baltimore, ₱ cwt 25 cents

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were heavy, footing up in the aggregate 581 cars, of which about 160 cars were through consignments, leaving 421 cars of local, or cattle shipped in to be sold in this market; the sales for the week footed up 5 893 head, and from this it is evident that, in addition to the through cattle there must have been a goodly number shipped on in fit hands. The average quality was common, usually so, many 2's good enough for export purposes, and the entire supply consisting of fair grading common to fair, and while these latter kinds, in consequence of an oversupply, declined from ¼ to ½ a cent by Saturday, the investors, the supply of which was unequal to the demand, brought an advance. We heard several well informed dealers say that there was not a single drove of what could be called No. 1 beeves on sale this week; there were some sales at 5c, and, so far as we could learn, both of above lots, but this was not for want of buyers but in consequence of an absence of the right kind of stock. Prime extra and good would bring from ¼ to ½ more, but, as we have already intimated, there were none of this particular kind on sale. We consider these two lots as fair, and it is said that this character of stock has declined from 12@25 cents per ₱ in New York within the past two weeks. Stock cattle are also lower.

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Extra 1,400@1,500 ₱ steers	6.20@6.75
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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 15, 1874.

CRUDE

Trade, so far as our market is concerned, has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, and it is very evident, from the falling off in the receipts that our refiners are curtailing their purchases. For this there are various reasons; the most prominent of which is that the raw article is too high for the product; we are assured, by those who are in a position to know, that refiners cannot begin to pay the current rates, taking present prices of the product as a basis, and come out even or anything like it, and, furthermore, many of them, even if so disposed, could not buy for want of a place to put it, every barrel of tankage is full. Large purchases are still being made in the producing regions by tankers; it is estimated that 80,000 to 1,000,0 0 barrels of new tankage has been put up or is going up, and what is taken by tankers, in connection with refiners and exporters, is stated, about sufficient to absorb the entire production, and this explains why it is that the market for the raw article is holding its own, notwithstanding the depression in refined. There has been little or no change in the price of Crude for some time past; it is ranging from 90 cents to $1 ₱ barrel, free on cars at Parker, for immediate shipment, according to pipe line. It is believed, however, that after the tankers have been supplied that the market will break, if it does not before.

REFINED.

The market was badly demoralized during the early part of the week, and prices dropped down lower, if we mistake not, than ever they were before; on Thursday spot or early delivery was quoted down to 18c, and we will, even to day, prices are not much higher, there is a stronger feeling, and the impression is pretty generally entertained that the market has touched bottom. There was a sale or rather resale of one car in Philadelphia, to-day, at 11 1-16; no refiner can think of selling at current rates, and we have reason to believe, after having made considerable inquiry in regard to the matter, that Pittsburgh refiners have sold little or no oil for a couple of months, and the great proportion of the sales reported recently have been resales of contracts. Last half August quoted at 18¼@18½. It is scarcely possible, however, for the market to remain in its present position much longer, if it does, a general suspension is almost inevitable.

BARRELS

The Barrel trade continues very dull, and as in the case of refined oil, they are selling on low actual cost; countries, $1.3@1.5 ₱ brl, rarely make at $1.50.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts crude this week,		23,355 bbls
	last week,	3,891 "
	Jan 1 to date,	1,241,686 "
	same time, 1873,	1,166,981 "
Exports refined this week,		9,074 "
	last week,	27,845 "
	Jan 1 to date,	632,907 "
	same time 1873,	545,981 "

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL EAST VIA P. R. R. & A. V. R. R OIL LINE.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Butler	J. P., Jr. & Co.	1,440
Dilks	Warden, Frew & Co.	880
Dilts	N. W. Lamberton & Co.	480
Ba ler	Warden, Frew & Co.	80
Total		2,880

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Warfel Bros.	Warfel Bros.	1,000
Citizens	Tack Bros.	600
Warden & O.	Warden F & Co.	500
Warden Bros	Warden F & Co.	350
Central	J P Logan	100
Total		2,550

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 2 spring $1.04 spot; $1.03¾ seller August; 99¾c seller September; No. 3 $1; rejected 94½c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 65¾c spot or seller August; 64½c seller September. Oats: dull and lower; No 2, 37½c spot; 37¾c seller August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled at 94c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $23.50@23.75. Lard dull and prices nom nal; 14¾c spot or seller September. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; short rib sides 11½@12c.

WHISKY—97c.

Stock in the afternoon wheat closed steady at $1.04¾@1.05 seller August; $1.00 seller September. Corn quiet at 65¾c seller August.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 17½c. Flour firmer and scarce; superfine western and State $4.70@5.25; common to good extra western $5.30@6.30; good to choice do $6.35@7.50. Wheat 1@3 c lower and better; No 3 milwaukee store $1.23, No 2 do $1.25@1.26½; winter red western $1.25@1.29; white $1.35@1.40. Corn ½@1c lower and heavy; mixed, Mail dull. Corn in fair demand; western mixed, new, 70@72c; old 75@76c; yellow western 69@72c; new white 70@72c. Hay, hops and provisions quiet. Pork steady at $23.75@24. Lard firmer at 12½c. Turpentine quiet at 35½@36c. Pork dull at $23.75. Beef quiet at $11@13. Cut meats quiet. Middles firmer at 11½@12c. Lard firm at 14 1-16@14½c for prime. Cheese easily at 10@13¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at 96@97c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper nominal; new sheathing 30@31; ingot like heavy at 29@29½c. Pig iron: Scotch quiet and steady at $26@27 for No 1 foundry and heavy at $26@27.00. Russia sheet 15½@16c. Steel unchanged; cast 9@13c; spring 3@3½c. Ingot nominal.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Cotton dull at 16¾c. Flour firmer. Wheat steady and unchanged; No 2 red winter at 95@96c. Oats steady at 36@36c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23.50. Lard steady; kettle rendered 13½@13¾c; prime steam 13c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 8½@8¾c; sides nom nal; sides clear rib 11@11¼c; clear 11¾@12c. Bacon dull; clear rib 12@12½c; clear 13@13½c; sugar cured 13½@14c. Hams dull and market firm; sales 9¾@10¼c. Whisky quoted at 95c; closed rather active at 97c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Butter steady at 19@22c. Cheese firm at 8@13c. Eggs firm and very scarce; western 12½@13c. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 19½c; crude in barrels 8½@8¾c and in bulk 6¼@6¾c. Pork unchanged. Beef quiet and firm. Lard firm; western 13½@13¾c; city 13¾@14c. Whisky steady at 96@97c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1.28@1.30. Corn dull at 58½. Oats firm at 50@52c. Rye dull at 87½. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $24@25. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear 13½c. Lard 13½@14c. Cheese; western steady at 12@13c. Petroleum nominal. Whisky steady at $1.02.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 15.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat held higher, closing weak; No 2 white Wabash $1.22; No 1 white Michigan $1.23@1.24; amber $1.20; No 2 red winter $1.17; No 1 do $1.18; seller September $1.18; seller October $1.19; seller December $1.22; rejected $1.10@1.12; no grade $1.05@1.08; receipts 4,000 bush; shipments 3,000; stock 58,000 bush. Corn dull and lower; No 2 at 56½c; rejected 54½c; receipts 1,000 bush; shipments 2,000; stock 19,000 bush. Oats dull and prices declining. Whisky $1.02.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Cotton lower at 16¾c. Sugar advanced to 9c. Others unchanged. Last Price Current gives the following stocks on hand: Sugar 10,825 hhds, 46 tierces, 1,501 barrels, 1,175 casks; hams, 640 tierces; dry salt shoulders, 150 casks.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.12; No 2 $1.09¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 1 59c; No 2 58½c. Oats steady; No 2 36½. Rye steady; No 1 80c. Barley weak and lower; No 2 $1.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 15.—Cotton steady at 14½@15c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.50. Wheat steady and in good rate demand at $1.30@1.40. Corn steady at 80@85c. Oats dull; 40@45c. Bacon: shoulders 10½; sides 13½; clear sides 14½. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.05. Hams steady and in moderate demand at $1.60.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 speculation and export, 6,200 American. 6 steamships quiet. Lard 63s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Cotton steady at 16¾c. Flour, Graham and Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon irregular at 9½ 10@10½c. Sugar cured hams 13@15c; plain 12c. Bulk meats quiet at 9¾, 11¾@12c. Lard 13½@13½c. Whisky 98c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 15.—Wheat better and active; No 1 red $1.16; No 2 $1.12. Corn better at 73@74c. Oats better at 42@43c. Petroleum dull, firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Cotton steady; middling 16½c. Flour dull at $4@5. Corn firm at 62@65c. Oats dull at 35c. Pork dull and nominal at $23@24. Lard active at 13@13½c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 13@13½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 15.—Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn steady at 76c.

Wool.

BOSTON, August 15.—The wool market for the week has been quiet and firm; the sales of foreign and domestic fleece go a good average, being upwards of two million pounds. There is very little movement in the market, and transactions for some time past have been almost entirely for consumption. The principal purchases have been in fleece wool, the sales comprising 1,400,000 pounds ohio and Pennsylvania, and include some lots of bury medium and fine Ohio at full; good average lot in medium and extra at 42@43c; choice extra would bring 44c; fine delaine and coarse combing wools 36@39c; the sales of Michigan fleeces have been quite active at 37@39c for choice and low grades, and extras and above the principal sales of this description have been at 40@42c; in Wisconsin fleeces there have been sales of about 1,000 pounds at 40@41c; unmerchantable is 30c. Wisconsin not offering quite 90@92c delaine and combing fleeces are in demand, but holders are not so numerous as last week; the transactions have been 500,000 lbs at 40@42c for coarse, fine and choice medium; 40@44c for unwashed.

HOME NEWS.

Police Raid.

Business was very brisk about half past one o'clock this morning at the lock-up. Officers McClure, Burger, Keefer, Welsh, Snyder and Paisley, under charge of Lieut. Coulsen, made a raid on a place on Washington street, in the rear of the elevator, known as "Goat's Hole," and captured some ten or twelve men, women and children.

Battle of the Boys.

For several hours yesterday afternoon, a pitched battle with stones raged at the Allegheny end of the new Union bridge, about two hundred boys, mostly from Pittsburgh, being the combatants. The Allegheny boys were driven up to School street, and they then drove the others back again, and in that way it continued for several hours. Some of the boys were struck but none that we heard of were seriously injured. Officer Cornelius succeeded in getting the names of a number of them and intends entering suit against them to-day. The people residing along South avenue were greatly annoyed by the fight, as they were almost afraid to go out of their houses for fear of being injured.

Wandered Away While Delirious.

On Friday night a young man named John Anderson, who resides on Hemlock street, near Sandusky street, Allegheny, and who has been suffering with typhoid-fever for several weeks past, arose while delirious, dressed himself and quietly left the house. His nurse soon found that he was gone, and the police were at once notified, but he could not be found until about one o'clock yesterday morning. Officer James McIlvray saw a man walking down Aren street, with neither hat, coat nor boots on, and at once arrested him, as he would not answer the questions propounded to him. On taking him to the lock up, he was recognized as Mr. Anderson. A carriage was obtained, and he was taken to his home, much to the relief of his family.

Suits Against the Owners of the L. C. McCormick.

On Saturday morning, three suits were instituted, by District Attorney Reed, against the owners of the steamer L. C. McCormick, for violating the United States laws. The first suit is to recover the penalty for carrying a greater number of passengers on board the steamer and barge in tow than stated in the certificate of inspection granted said steamer and barge. The second is for a violation of the act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1871, in relation to laws establishing and regulating the equipment of steamboats and the navigation of the same. The third is to recover the penalty for carrying passengers in a barge while in tow, in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1874. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in September.

Coal Shipments.

The table given below shows the amount of coal that has been shipped out of the Monongahela river since 1844:

Year.	Bushels.	Year	Bushels.
1844	737,150	1859	28,286,671
1845	4,605,185	1860	37,947,732
1846	7,685,355	1861	20,865,722
1847	9,546,127	1862	18,583,956
1848	9,818,361	1863	26,444,252
1849	9,708,567	1864	35,070,916
1850	12,297,109	1865	39,522,792
1851	12,521,228	1866	45,158,900
1852	14,630,841	1867	30,072,706
1853	15,716,367	1868	48,361,000
1854	17,716,367	1869	52,512,600
1855	32,234,009	1870	57,596,400
1856	34,684,300	1871	48,621,300
1857	28,973,596	1872	54,208,800
1858	25,696,169		
Total			737,931,101

This does not include coal shipped in cars.

Division of the Third Ward, Allegheny.

On Friday night a large number of the citizens of the Third ward, Allegheny, assembled in the First Precinct school house for the purpose of considering the propriety of dividing the ward into smaller election precincts. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. D. B. May to the chair, and Mr. R. R. Ray to act as Secretary. The matter was then discussed at some length, and finally a motion was adopted for the appointment of six to prepare a plan of the division of the ward into as many precincts as they thought advisable, although it was generally thought that it should be divided into about six precincts. The committee appointed is as follows: A. Hobson, D. L. Smith, John Ogden, Nicholas H. Voegtly, Wm. Wettach and Henry Beck. This committee will present a report of their plans and a list persons to compose the additional inspectors at the meeting, before presenting them to the court.

Sour Grapes.

The *Leader* in its edition of Saturday afternoon last, attempted to indulge in a little watery ridicule of the item published in the GAZETTE on that morning relative to the probable recovery of Charley Ross. The article, however, was evidently written by one of its ten-dollars-a-week men, who could not afford to expend either a moderate degree of brains or even a fair amount of energy in its preparation. Before Sunday a change came over the spirit of the *Leader's* dreams, and it made a desperate effort to get a little information regarding the lost child. It sent its runners in all directions to get together it published yesterday, with the statement that there seemed to be a considerable show of probability about the matter, thus giving the direct lie to its own publication of the day previous. The reporters of the evening "Dinkey" should be taught to work together in harmony, and not be contradicting each other so often. In another column will be found additional particulars regarding the kidnapping, which the *Leader* has permission to publish, provided it gives the usual credit, something which it seldom does.

The Relief Fund.

Mr. Jno. Selferth has collected the following sums in the First ward of this city, and handed them over to the Relief Fund: Singer, Nimick & Co., $200; McKee & Bros., $100; John Selferth & Co., $50; Wm. Kuttruff & Co., New York, $29; P. Schildecker, $25; Dunlevy & Bro., $25; Dillinger & Stevenson, $25; Wm. Miller, $20; Fred. Schild, $20; Jno. Bissell, $20; Jno. Bissell, $20; Hugh M. Bole, $15; Mrs. Mary Ewart, $10; Henry Schulz, $10; cash, $50; cash, $10; cash, $10; W. R. Hunter, $10; miscellaneous, $82.75. Total, $717 75.

The Relief Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following packages of clothing: Mrs. Stottler, three packages; E. J. Parke, two packages; W. C. Richey, one package. Crusade Hall, on Fourth avenue, will be presented the headquarters for the disbursing of clothing to applicants.

The entire proceeds of the matinee this afternoon at Trimble's Varieties, are to be turned in to the Relief Fund. The entire company and orchestra have volunteered their services for the occasion, and the managers have prepared a most attractive programme.

Laying of a Corner-stone at Rochester.

The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian church was laid at Rochester on last Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., a large audience witnessing the ceremonies. The exercises were conducted as follows: Voluntary by the choir, after which Dr. Taylor, of Beaver, led in prayer. Another hymn was sung by the choir when Rev. Mr. Critchlow, of New Brighton, offered up another prayer. Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Beaver, then read the 132d psalm, which was followed by another hymn. The history of the organization of the church was then read by Mr. C. R. Blanchard, at the conclusion of which Rev. W. H. Gill, of Allegheny, delivered an address, in which he advocated the unity of the churches, stating that each one had a particular field in which to labor, yet all tending to the same great end. He thought, however, were good christians in all churches, and that it was a wise plan to have different denominations, for by these different sects all classes could be reached, and have the Gospel preached to them. His entire address is spoken of as eloquent and was well received. At its close he deposited a tin box in the cornerstone containing copies of the New York *Observer*, *Presbyterian Banner* Beaver *Argus and Radical*, Beaver Valley *News* and Beaver *Times*, and also a history of the church organization. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. McAgee, after which the audience dispersed.

ON A STRIKE.

Laborers Who Want Their Money.

The laborers employed on the reservoirs of the new water works are on a strike, not for higher wages, but for money that has been due them for some time, and which they allege they are unable to get from the contractor. Mr. Howard has been accustomed to pay his men partially with orders on the company store. These orders the laborers would give to their landlord in payment for their board, and the landlord would present them to the store for provisions and groceries. Now, however, it is alleged that the store has refused to accept the orders, and the hands are out of money, can't get any, and have nothing wherewith to pay for what they get to eat. The transfer of the contract, under negotiation, if it is completed, may work a change. The strike was inaugurated on Friday last.

THE LATE FLOOD.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Spalding—Collection for the Sufferers.

According to previous announcement, a collection was taken up yesterday in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, for the sufferers by the recent flood. In the course of the sermon on the occasion, Rev. Dr. Spalding, the rector, referred to calamities by fire and flood in general, and that recently in Pittsburgh and Allegheny in particular, in all of which could be traced the hand of God. He deprecated the tendency of the times toward infidelity and deism in invariably attributing all calamitous wars, fires, earthquakes, floods, &c., to natural and scientific causes, instead of to an overruling Providence, illustrating the various positions taken with examples described in the Bible. He alluded to the innumerable murders of men, women and children throughout the land, committed in various ways, and the escape of the perpetrators through the influence of corrupt and weak public officials, and firmly believed that for these crimes the judgments of heaven were visited upon the people in the forms above referred to. For every life lost in war, fire or flood, a life by murder has only been avenged. It does not always follow that the evil-doer alone is punished on these occasions, but for some wise purpose, which should not be questioned, the innocent are frequently made to suffer with the guilty. The sermon throughout was able and convincing, and was listened to with marked attention by all present. At its conclusion a collection was taken up and quite a handsome sum was realized.

The amount, however, would have been considerably larger, but for the fact that many of those present had already contributed for the purpose as much as they thought they were able through the ward collectors and designated depositories.

THE STOLEN BOY.

A Detective on the Trail.

Hunted Beyond the Mississippi.

Where Charlie Ross was Taken—The Route Followed by the Kidnappers—The Lad and His Captor Talked To—The Man Wants to Get Rid of Him—Europe.

In our issue of Saturday morning we published a mere outline of the close pursuit and probable early arrest of the abductors of Charlie Brewster Ross, who was stolen from Philadelphia on the afternoon of the first of July last. The article was based on a statement made to us by a gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with the case, and who could have no object in telling anything but the truth. We promised our readers additional particulars to-day, and are happy to accommodate them. The story is one of the deepest interest, and the more important features of it shall be given, but there are still some details that are not ready to go before the public. The statement is in substance precisely the same as it was received from the mouth of one who has been following with all the keen scent of a blood-hound, the trail of the kidnappers of Charlie Ross.

THE VISIT.

The gentleman who called upon us on Friday is Mr. H. C. Carter. The circumstances of his visit to the GAZETTE office have already been given, and it is unnecessary to refer to them again. At his request for a detective to assist him in making the arrest, County Detective Peter Dressler was sent for. He came down and engaged in conversation with Mr. Carter for two hours. In order that he might not be imposed on he brought into requisition all of his detective ability, and asked all the questions imaginable, to each and every one of which a satisfactory reply was given. When done, Mr. Carter, in order to further convince Mr. Dressler that he was in earnest, and telling the truth, offered to go before a Magistrate and make the statement he had made. Mr. Dressler, however, confirmed his belief in the story by leaving at noon with Mr. Carter for New York, where the denouement of this great abduction case will likely take place.

ON THE TRAIL.

The kidnapping, it will be remembered, occurred on the 1st of July and on the 3d of the same month, only two days after, Mr. Carter stocked the lots he had purchased and received deed. If he had willed it so the child could now be in his possession, for he has not only seen and talked to it, but to those who have it in custody, and knows under just what circumstances the crime was committed. Charlie Ross was kept in Germantown five days after he was stolen. Mr. Carter says he has been well treated, and is in the hands of friends. From Germantown the parties, followed by the detective, went to Allentown, Pa., and there to Manch Chunk. From the latter place they crossed to the western part of the State and struck the Monongahela Valley a considerable distance above Pittsburgh. The trail led down the valley, those in charge of the boy being sharp enough to avoid this city, and was followed by Mr. Carter through Ohio and out to Chicago. From Chicago to Rockford, Illinois, the party went and finally crossing the Mississippi river brought up at Burlington, Iowa, 15 miles from Burlington, in a secluded nook, the kidnappers took up their quarters, doubtless thinking themselves secure from outside interference, and there Mr. Carter found them. Not disturbing them, however, he made two trips from the West to Philadelphia. He placed himself in communication with Mr. Ross and told him he could produce his child. He was informed that if he would attend to his own business hereafter, and give a great deal more than the ransom demanded, he would receive his child, and the parents of the boy were not uneasy either as to his whereabouts or his condition.

CHARLEY ROSS TALKED TO.

Returning to Burlington, Mr. Carter visited the house in which Charlie Ross was concealed, and found him there in company with a man and two women. The part of his person exposed to view was dyed an olive color, and on the mantel was sitting the bottle containing the preparation with which the discoloration was made. It bore the imprint of Schenck's drug store, Philadelphia. Mr. Carter talked to the lad as well as to those who had him in custody. The man said that he wanted to get rid of the boy; that he wanted the money that was to be paid to him, and was tired of being buffeted around. On the same day, Mr. Carter called on the Marshal of Burlington and requested his aid in arresting the entire party. He says he could have taken Charley Ross, but wanted to "nab" all the game. The Marshal refused to believe the story and declined to render any assistance whatever. On the following day the abductors had left, but while in communication with them, Mr. Carter had managed to "get in" with them to a certain degree, and learned in a large measure their future intentions. Knew their destination when they left the vicinity of Burlington, and also learned that while there two suits of little girls wearing apparel had been sent to Charley Ross from Philadelphia.

THROUGH PITTSBURGH.

On Friday morning the kidnappers passed through this city on their way to New York, and one train behind them came Mr. Carter, whose movements in this city are already known. While in the GAZETTE office he minutely described the house in which the abductors were so place the child on their arrival in New York. He named the two streets at the intersection of which it is located, and also described the character and general appearance of the building, how many entrances it has, &c. He claims to be in no wise uneasy about the boy, and says that those who have him are perfectly well aware that he is on their trail. That Charlie is well treated, and even if he does not turn him up himself, that the boy will be given to his parents in a very short time, as the man who has him is very anxious to get rid of him and clear the country in order to escape punishment.

A STRANGE STORY.

But here is one of the strangest parts of this singular affair. Mr. Carter said that the plan to transfer Charly Ross to his parents was to be carried out in New York city on Saturday last before the steamer sailed for Europe. In this Mr. Carter had no part, and it was his aim to frustrate it. The parties who have the boy reside in New York, and two of them propose to leave the country, having become frightened at the great excitement the villainous transaction has created everywhere and the prospect of the undoubtedly severe punishment that will follow the arrest of those who committed the deed. The man was to be paid a certain sum, a few hundred dollars, for kidnapping the boy. He has not received it yet, and is dissatisfied, alleging that the agreement provided for its payment some time ago. He was to take the boy in a carriage to the dock in New York on Saturday forenoon last, and while there, apparently waiting transfer to the ship, a man from Philadelphia was to appear upon the scene and claim the lad. The man who had the boy was not only to turn him over to his father, but to give the man a receipt stating that he had received $20,000 for making the transfer, when, in fact he was to receive nothing at all unless the mere pittance to be paid for the kidnapping. The man and child were then to take the next steamer for Europe, while the other fellow, with Charley Ross in his custody, was to return to Philadelphia, exhibit the receipt, and, claiming that he had paid $20,000 for the boy, demand that the reward of the same amount offered by Mayor Stokely should be given to him. As he would be the only one to produce the boy it would be only natural to suppose that he was the kidnapper, and the division was then to be made, and Mr. Carter named who were to get part of the proceeds, but we prefer not to mention names. Such was the plan arranged for Saturday forenoon at the New York pier, and Mr. Carter hoped to be able to arrive there in company with Mr. Dressler in time on Saturday morning to arrest the parties in the house before leaving it to go to the dock.

THE PROBABLE DENOUEMENT.

The fact that nothing has been heard from Mr. Carter or Mr. Dressler since they left here, when news was expected on Saturday, does not at all disprove the truth of the statement made by Mr. Carter. The parties who have the boy may have been met in New York by interested persons and a change of programme agreed upon that will result in the postponement for a short time of the European trip. Of this, however, Mr. Carter is certain, that Charley Ross will not be much longer kept from his home, and that if he does not effect the restoration himself, which is not desired by certain parties, the lad will be turned over as the result of a pre-arranged plan of others. Of Mr. Carter's opinion regarding the part played by particular ones in this kidnapping affair we refrain from saying anything, feeling that in all probability the minute details will be made public ere the days have lengthened into weeks. Mr. Carter has in his possession letters from Mr. Ross relative to the matter. He also claims that every effort has been made to induce him to give up the pursuit. He started on the trail with his own opinion as to how the kidnapping was brought about, and in all his wanderings he has acted on that belief. As we stated on Saturday, his reason for securing a Pittsburgh detective is that he feared being sold out by New York and Philadelphia officers and desired as far distance from one in whom he could trust. At this writing Mr. Dressler has not returned, which he would most probably have done, had there been any foundation for the belief held by a few that there is no truth in the story as we stated above. This is the first time the facts have been related of confirming the opinion of many that they are true, and also that the abductors are not in Philadelphia and have not been for some time.

THE INTEREST IN THE MATTER.

Our publication of Saturday morning excited the liveliest interest all over the two cities, and Charley Ross has been much talked about ever since. Strenuous efforts were made by the afternoon papers to get additional particulars, but all failed. One journal in particular ridiculed the story in one issue, and in its next, announced that after much research it had come to the conclusion that there was a strong show of probability about it, but was unable to give details.

Mrs. Dressler has received numerous calls from parties anxious to know if she had heard from her husband, or if she knew where he had gone to. Yesterday morning two enterprising reporters called on her and falsely representing that they were from the GAZETTE, endeavored to pump her. They were unsuccessful, however, no information being given to any one.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Girl Falls Down an Embankment and Breaks an Arm.

Last evening at 7 o'clock a little girl by the name of Annie Schwartz, whose parents reside at No. 57 Third avenue, was playing on Bluff street, near Seneca, in the Fourteenth ward, when she fell over an embankment and rolled about sixty feet before reaching the bottom, breaking both bones of her fore-arm and inflicting a number of slight bruises, also scratching her face. Dr. Rex was called, who rendered the necessary medical attention, after which the child was removed to her home.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

The coal miners are to hold a meeting in this city on the first of September, at Templar Hall, corner of Third and Market streets.

Charles Schwmiller, of this city, was struck by an engine at the round house of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Erie, on Saturday last, and badly hurt.

John Martin was beaten by three men at the head of Seventeenth street on Friday night, who robbed him of $10. He had $100 in another pocket which they failed to discover.

There were four common cases before Deputy Mayor Barker, of the South Side, yesterday morning. Each man was committed forty-eight hours in default of paying his fine.

The Police Committee met on Saturday night, but transacted no business of importance, except to direct the clerk to procure a certain style of numbers with which to designate the officers.

The large pumps of the Superior Rail Mill in the lower part of Allegheny are kept running day and night forcing the water into the main pipes that supply that portion of the city with water.

John M. Foster, formerly a printer of this city, died on the 10th inst., at the residence of his brother, in Houston, Texas, of inflammation of the bowels. His remains are on the way to this city for interment.

A runaway horse and two buggies badly demoralized were to be found on the Seventh street road near Shady Side on Saturday evening. The occupants of both buggies were thrown out but not seriously hurt.

Agnes Snyder was arrested by the Deputy U. S Marshal on Saturday for alleged violation of the revenue laws, in failing to use the necessary stamps denoting that she had paid a special tax imposed on retail liquor dealers.

The Court of Common pleas on Saturday ordered Mrs. Bessie McCord, who is now at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, to be sent to Dixmont for treatment. Her insanity is of such a nature as to induces her to attempt suicide.

On Saturday evening a little five year old son of Mr. McKenna, E.q., was run over at the corner of Rebecca and Craig streets, Allegheny, by an express wagon, and very badly injured. He was carried to his home near by and medical aid summoned.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock the residence of Mr. Taylor, on Fifth street, (old Pitt), was entered by burglars, and from it was stolen a pair of one of his son's $40 was stolen, and a watch was taken from the vest of the other. There is no clue.

Last Saturday, a man named John O'Leary, fell from a scaffold, while at work on the new Methodist Episcopal Church, on Frederick street and Wylie avenue, dislocating his hip joint, besides inflicting internal injuries. Dr. Thorn rendered the necessary medical assistance.

On Saturday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, John Swengro, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony in the matter of the petition of Henry Baker and his wife Maria, aged respectively seventy-nine and eighty-three years, for an order directing their children to support them.

Lieut. Dave Campbell arrested a crowd of hilarious young men about one o'clock this morning for disorderly conduct at the corner of Ferry street and Third avenue. They were in a carriage and were making so much noise as to give a number of operatic airs. The Mayor will operate on them this morning.

The Mutual base ball club of New York, will play a picketed Pittsburgh nine at Union Park on Wednesday. The men chosen are McCurry, catcher; Hagan, pitcher; McSteen, first base; Jacobus, second base, McGeary, third base; Fox, short stop; McKelvy, left field; Pratt, center field; Head, right field.

It is now thought that the fire in Mr. Gantzel's furniture warehouse on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, on Thursday night, was the work of an incendiary, as its origin can be accounted for in no other way. The loss will amount to about $1,000, fully covered by insurance in the Hembodt Insurance Company.

On Saturday morning Harrison Taylor and wife, living in the Fourteenth ward, were arrested on the non payment of a special tax imposed on cigar dealers. At a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Gamble they were held in the sum of $1000 to answer to the charge at the October term of the United States Court.

The Saturday evening as a lady was standing in front of the Allegheny Market house, with her pocketbook in her hand, a little boy about twelve years of age ran against her and snatched the pocketbook out of her hand and made off. There was but seven dollars in the pocket book. The young rascal escaped capture.

The people of Glendale are thoroughly aroused and are determined to suppress the continued disorders occasioned by the sale of liquors from saloons in that locality. A meeting of citizens will be held in Phillips Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at which time the reports from previously appointed committees will be given.

The Lowry Engine at the Allegheny Water Works was not started on Saturday, and will not be started until Mr. Paul is satisfied that it will work satisfactory when again started. The steam connections are not yet perfected, and that is what occasions the delay, as they must be very tight. They thought that it will be started some time this week.

The *Post* is getting a little ahead of time. It publishes to day the Minersville school trouble, which appeared in all the morning papers yesterday. We don't see much "enterprise" in the *Post*. We are to glad see them picking up down there.—*Saturday's Leader*. It's queer how naturally the Fifth avenue "Dinkey" crew take to lying. The Minersville school item was published exclusively in the GAZETTE on Friday morning.

On Saturday morning officers Kennedy and Young arrested two men named Arnold Miller and Chas. Howard, who were planning a burglary on Wylie avenue. They had put out a gas lamp for the purpose of concealing their operations, and when the officers attempted to relight it on passing by, they were fired at by the midnight depredators. Both of the men were captured after a long chase. In default of $1,000 bail they were committed for trial.

Last Friday night John McAlinder and Henry Ackley, residents of the Second ward, Allegheny, got into a difficulty when the latter drew a large pocket knife and stabbed the former in the left breast near the heart. The wound is serious though not considered fatal. The wounded man made an information against his assailant on Saturday, before Alderman Smith, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. W. W. Cole, of Allegheny, left on last Friday for a few weeks' vacation along the coast of Maine.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.

Children's' Meeting—Prayer Meetings—Sermons—Temperance Meetings &c.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SATURDAY, August 15, 1874.

At half past one yesterday afternoon a children meeting was held in one of the tents. It was under the direction of several ladies. Rev. Mrs. Vernon talked to the children in a touching melting way. The little ones seemed deeply interested. The meeting was regarded as quite a success. It is to be continued every day during the encampment. Rev. Mr. Pugh, of Allegheny City preached the afternoon sermon. His theme: "Remembrance of the Love of Christ."

After a part two prayer meetings were held; one in Colonel J. H. Stewart's tent at the lower end of the grounds, conducted by Rev. Mr. Vernon; the other in the new prayer meeting tent, under the direction of Rev. W. A. Davidson. Both were excellent.

At night a very large audience assembled for preaching—the largest yet on the ground.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, of West Virginia, was the preacher. He is a man of middle age, thin and wiry, and capital reading and singing. He is a correct, deliberate speaker, but lacks the energy and enthusiasm necessary to move an audience. He discussed the following subject: "The necessity of faith," taking for his text these words, "He that believeth not shall be damned." A prayer meeting followed the sermon, then Colonel Danks sang twice to the great pleasure and edification of the audience. The Colonel's voice is a magnificent musical instrument. It is pretty much all he can do in meeting occasions. No organ ever had such grandly swelling tones. With the charm of his singing upon us, we all laid down and slept sweetly under the shadow of the Almighty.

This morning we opened our eyes to behold the goodness of the Lord. Everything was so bright and cheerful.

The meeting at eight o'clock was exceedingly good. Father Hudson gave a history of his religious life, which was thrillingly interesting. It touched many hearts and many eyes were moist. This history went back over fifty-six years—years filled with toils and triumphs, and giving sure and blissful promise of a glorious immortality.

The sermon at 10:30 A. M., was preached by Rev. Mr. Uber, of Kittanning, Pa. His theme was "Christ's passion in Gethsamane." It was ably discussed.

There was a new feature of the meeting introduced this afternoon—a temperance prayer meeting under the direction of Mrs. Youngson, one of the well known, most consistent and useful of the Pittburgh crusaders. Several speeches and addresses were made, both the men and women participating.

A good earnest sermon was preached at 2:30 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Allegheny city. He is a young man of some promise.

The people are coming on the ground thickly; by to morrow large crowds will be here.

Everything is in charming order. The GAZETTE is a camp meeting paper. Many read it.

AMICUS.

BOAT RACES ON SATURDAY.

Louther Versus Jackson, and Snyder Versus Denmarsh.

An exciting boat race came off on Saturday evening a few minutes past five o'clock on the Allegheny course, between Pat Louther and William Jackson, both oarsmen of considerable reputation. The stakes were $250 a side, with Mr. Dunsan as stakeholder. H. M. Long was chosen referee. The contestants started from the suspension bridge, and at the word "go" Jackson's oars were in the water, while Louther lost a stroke by not being ready, which put his opponent half a length in the lead. By the time they had reached the 32nd Street Bridge, however, they were rowing side by side, and from this point to the close, the race was beautiful. When the buoy was reached Louther was three lengths ahead, which gap he increased, to five lengths, when he relaxed his energies, and came in about sixty feet in the lead. Time 24 minutes. Distance rowed three miles.

The race between John A. Snyder and Frank Denmarsh came off on the Monongahela course about the same time in the evening, to a large crowd being in attendance. The stakes were $100 a side. Mr. Weber acted as referee, and at the signal both boats got off in good style. Soon Snyder took the lead, but when a mile had been rowed, the boats were pulling side by side. When Denmarsh took the advance, which he held, coming in two hundred yards ahead of his opponent. Time, 22 minutes and 18 seconds. Distance, three miles. Both races were quite interesting and were highly appreciated.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Judge McCandless on the Bench.)

Charles H. Schadt et al., creditors, vs. Charles Ochs, debtor, Scranton. Petition and accompanying depositions in bankruptcy filed, and the usual order granted. Lazear for creditors.

Hugh McNatt et al., creditors, vs. Cornell & Werling, debtors, Pittsburgh. Motion to discontinue proceedings in bankruptcy argued by Mr. Carnahan for and Mr. Moore against the same, after which an order was made discontinuing the proceedings, the costs having been paid.

Wm. H. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not execute a release of bankrupt's equity of redemption to purchaser, argued by Mr. Seely and Mr. Emery, and rule discharged by consent.

James L. Dunn, debtor, Titusville. Debtor's petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin. Barry for debtor.

Joseph S. Smith, Bankrupt, Washington county. Petition for discontinuance of proceedings presented and referred to Register Knox. Aiken for bankrupt.

Charles A. Busher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of assignee, order made for the sale of book accounts and debts due on open account. Bailey for assignee.

John Murphy, debtor, Westmoreland county. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself filed and referred to Register Shafer. Edmundson for debtor.

Stephenson & Ecker, bankrupts, Fayette county. Register's report on petition to have the amount advanced by petitioning creditors to secure costs refunded, and for an allowance to their solicitor for compensation, presented and approved. Lazear for creditors.

J. G. McKnight vs. steam tug "Athlete," in admiralty. Intervening libel of W. D. Wood & Co., for supplies, filed. Gamble for libellants.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. the city of Pittsburgh et al. Leave granted to discontinue on payment of costs.

L. Reineker vs. J. Forse. Rule for judgment and rule to show cause why order of Court of August 7, 1874, should not be rescinded.

Emma J Smith by her next friend vs. Fred. Smith. John H. Kerr, Esq., appointed examiner to take testimony.

Nellie Smith by her next friend vs. Philip Smith. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Albert Bertalott vs. Emma Bertalott. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Rsalia Peters by her next friend vs. William Peters. Libel in divorce. Decree of divorce awarded.

Clifford vs. Clifford. Libel in divorce. Order made as follows: *Pendente lite.*

The People's Insurance Company vs. Moses Phillips. Rule to open judgment and allow defendants to defend.

J. G. Speed and wife vs. Caroline Bloomer. Time for taking testimony extended to September 1.

Petition of S. B. W. Gill, committee of Joseph W. Jones, for power to sign agreement to make partition, granted.

Mary Ann Connor was committed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, on the petition of E. T. Connor, at the costs of the Guardians of the Poor. The woman has been at Dixmont at the expense of her husband, the petitioner, for four years, and he was further unable to furnish means for her keeping.

The *habeas corpus* case of Michael Dunn was heard, and the prisoner remanded to the Work House.

David Jarvis of Lower St. Clair township, was granted leave to adopt Augusta Virginia Lyest.

District Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

During the session of this Court a rule was granted on the defendants in the case of John Sands vs. James Sands, to pay costs or show cause why an attachment should not issue.

In the case of Justine Wrigley vs. John Miles and John Osberhart, the injunction heretofore granted was continued until further order of the Court.

In the case of C. Waser & Co. vs. Samuel Ward, on motion of defendant's attorney a rule was granted on plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment should not be dissolved, and Jno. F. O'Malley was appointed examiner to take testimony.

A number of rules to show cause why judgments should not be opened were granted.

Orphans' Court.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

Estate of John Linton, deceased, petition for partition. Commission decided to issue to Thomas Mellon, James Graham and James Wilson to make partition. Returnable to next term.

Henry Staffer minors. Petition presented and R. C. Patterson appointed guardian.

Annie McClintock and Samuel B. McClintock. Petition presented and Alfred Harrison appointed guardian. Bond approved.

Mary and Thomas Quinn. Petition presented and Thomas Rourke appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Wm. Fritzer, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Joseph K. Cubbage. Sims, Samuel B. Voight, J. W. Over, Esq., appointed auditor.

Robert Clingston, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Thos. Little, deceased. Agreement of heirs filed. Decree of Court confirming partition.

Benjamin Trimble, deceased. Order made.

Glauf minors. Petition presented and Hartman Coleman appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Wm. Adair, deceased, Lewis Lowery, deceased, George L. McIntyre, deceased. Widows' appraisement presented and approved, *nisi*.

Estate of Thomas McMasters, deceased. Answer of administrators and heirs filed. Decree of specific performance made.

Lewis Lowry, deceased. Supplemental petition presented for order to sell certain real estate for payment of debts. Order made, bond and approved.

Estate of John Logan, deceased. Petition of A. S. McCord, executor, for leave to sell at private sale. Citation awarded.

EDWARDS' BENEFIT.

An Outraged Community.

We have been asked by several good citizens within the last few days, if it really is a fact that thieves, pickpockets and pugilists have taken possession of our city, and we must confess, though shameful as it may appear, that such appears to be the general impression. Not content with making this city the headquarters for this class of men the last four weeks, a participant in the late prize fight was bold enough to appear on the stage on Saturday night at a theatre on Fifth avenue, where he had been tendered a benefit by his friends. Here is a man who has, within the last week, violated the law of this State, who comes right into the city as if to say, "arrest me if you dare; I'm ugly now" and all the boys and young men who will pay twenty-five cents to see it. If there ever was an outrage that called for our City Councils to impeach our weak Mayor and his worthless Chief of Police this last certainly is the case. Is Pittsburgh to be made the headquarters for this class of men because they are influential with those in authority? It really looks as if such might be the case, and we do hope that at the first meeting of Council steps will be taken to prevent. The time has come to do something to the matter, for if it is not done, and that quickly, it will require a vigilance committee to protect the lives of citizens before another year goes round.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Aragon, at New York; steamer Europa, at New York; steamer Wyoming, at Queenstown.

TRAVELERS' TESTIMONY.

Thousands of Travelers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, &c., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to sea-sickness and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the exhalations of the Antilles, the icy temperature of northern Alaska, or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the existing causes of disease.

DIED:

McCLELLAND—On August 14th, J. H. McCLELLAND.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Rev. A. C. McClelland, corner of Collins avenue and Broad street, East End, at 3 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.

ARTHURS—At his late residence in the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., JOHN ARTHURS, Esq.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

ARTHURS—At Loveland, Ohio, August 15, 1874, at 12 M., Mrs. ANNA ARTHURS, wife of Wm. M. Arthurs, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, 245 Centre avenue, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARROLL—On Sunday morning, August 16th, at 8 o'clock, ELLEN, infant daughter of James J. and Annie Carroll, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 233 Wylie avenue. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GREEN—Daughter of George and the late Jennie Green, at 2 A. M. Tuesday.

Funeral on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 2210 Carson street, South Side. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ RODNEY & SMITH, ☜
UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 39 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

☞ CHARTIERS CEMETERY, NEAR Idlewood Station, Ft. Wayne Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.

Funerals from the city by either Railroad Carriages. Application for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America and Insurance Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,975,762.25.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth avenue.

FLOWERS, PLANTS.
We offer a very large stock of Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Carnations, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Coleus, &c., &c., &c., wholesale and retail. Also Philadelphia and Excelsior LAWN MOWERS.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH
112 Smithfield St., opp. Postoffice.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD DIFFICULTY.

The Final Meeting of the Special Committee of Investigation on Saturday Evening—They Inforse Their Action on Thursday Night.

In our issue of Friday morning we published the action of the investigating committee on Thursday night appointed to inquire into the charges against the School Board of the Thirteenth ward, and announced that a final meeting of the committee would take place on Saturday evening to conclude their labors. The committee met at the time appointed in the Minersville school-house, and organized by calling Professor Dickey to the chair. Mr. Wilson was made secretary. They then proceeded to make their report, which was the same as presented on Thursday evening, prefacing it with the statement that they had found no evidence of fraud, but at the same time were constrained to say that there has been a want of system in conducting the business of said board which is reprehensible, and which, if continued in, may lead to gross irregularities. They also said, in closing their report, (in addition to what we have already given) that they desired to make a statement and reflection. The transactions upon which they had reported embraced the actions of two Boards of Directors—that of 1873 and 1874. Two directors retired at the beginning of the current year and two others took their places, and a new secretary was elected. In justice to the new incumbent, the committee reported that it was the minutes of 1873, which were